

Tirana, Bonn Establish Links

BONN — West Germany and Albania established diplomatic relations Tuesday after Albania dropped its demand for World War II reparations, West German government sources said.

A document establishing formal ties was signed in Tirana, the Albanian capital, by Dieter Kastrup, deputy department head in the West German Foreign Ministry, and Albanian officials, they said.

The signing ended years of negotiations over demands by Albania that it be compensated for Hitler's invasion of Albania in a bid to help his Italian allies.

"The document was signed

without any conditions being tied to the establishment of diplomatic relations," one government source said.

A formal announcement would be made after ratification of the document by the two governments, which is expected this fall, the sources said.

The two nations held secret talks in Vienna and elsewhere during the last year to overcome their differences over reparations. West Germany is a major business partner for Albania, and their bilateral trade is valued at \$3.6 million Deutsche marks (\$45 million) a year.

Although it is the most isolated

European country economically and politically, Albania, which has a population of 2.3 million, has diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries.

It has established formal ties with several more governments in recent months, including Spain, Jordan, the Philippines and Canada.

Albania still has no diplomatic links with Britain, the United States or the Soviet Union.

In August, Greece lifted a technical state of war with Albania that existed for more than 40 years, although the two nations established diplomatic relations in 1971.

Blacks Reject Pretoria's Council Plan

By John D. Battersby
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Anti-apartheid groups and the most prominent conservative black leader in South Africa rejected a plan by the white-led Pretoria government for the election of blacks to a council with limited powers to advise the government on constitutional changes.

Rejection of the council Monday by the United Democratic Front, the biggest anti-apartheid

organization, as well as by Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, the conservative Zulu leader who is an opponent of the front, had been widely expected.

Chief Buthe, who opposes economic sanctions against South Africa and favors power-sharing with whites, said that he continued to reject "anything other than the full inclusion of blacks in Parliament."

However, Hudson W.E. Ntseweni, chief minister of the semi-autonomous so-called black homeland of Gazankulu, said he was prepared to serve on the proposed council provided black interests were not subverted to those of other racial groups.

He was the first conservative black leader to indicate conditional participation in the council.

The plan, presented to the white-dominated Parliament on Friday as draft legislation, provides for nine elected black members and at least 20 appointed members.

The council would have neither legislative nor executive powers but would provide some blacks with a forum to discuss constitutional changes.

Azar Cachalia, treasurer of the United Democratic Front, said, "We fear that the council is going to generate more conflict and bloodshed, the exact opposite of what the government says it hopes to achieve."

Another anti-apartheid group, the Azanian People's Organization, dismissed the council as a "temporary aberration" that would soon be consigned "to the dustbin of history."



A SCOOP IN BEIJING — Hsu Lu, left, and Li Yung-teh, touring Tiananmen Square, are the first Taiwan journalists to make a reporting trip to China since the 1949 Communist revolution. The two, who work for the Independent Evening News, are defying a Taipei ban on their visit. They said they had been promised freedom of action.

Killings Widen Rift Between Serbs and Albanians

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — A barracks killing in Kosovo Province has jolted Yugoslavs and dramatized the deepening struggle between ethnic Albanians and Serbs in the province.

During the night of Sept. 1, a 20-year-old ethnic Albanian conscript ran amok with automatic weapons in a military barracks at Paracin in southern Serbia. By dawn, four non-Albanian soldiers were dead

and five were wounded. The conscript's body was found in nearby woods by troops who had ringed the area. He was officially listed as a suicide.

The funeral in Belgrade of one of the victims became the scene of a protest by more than 10,000 people, according to Zivorad Djordjevic, chief spokesman for the Serbian Republic. Kosovo, whose population is 88 percent ethnic Albanian, is an autonomous part of the republic.

"Some irrational behavior" occurred, Mr. Djordjevic said, referring to anti-Albanian slogans shouted at the funeral.

Elsewhere in Serbia, Serbian nationalists smashed the windows of several dozen shops owned by Albanians and the authorities made an undisclosed number of arrests for vandalism.

In interviews, government and Communist Party officials underlined a point that is often made by Yugoslav and foreign analysts. Although Yugoslavia's economic crisis is grave, this reasoning goes, it is discussed calmly and formulas for a solution are offered. But the Kosovo issue arouses strong passions, and no solution is in view.

"The nationalities issue is deeply disturbed and the deterioration is deepening," said Ivica Racan, a member of the Presidency of the League of Communists, the party's ruling body. "There is an irrational and passion-ridden atmosphere. There is no quick solution; repressive measures won't work."

The officials cited the often-

mentioned causes of the conflict: underdevelopment and the suspected role of neighboring Albania in fostering nationalist feelings. But they put their greatest emphasis on something new to the official discussion of Kosovo, although it has long weighed on Serbs.

"What created the problem is the demographic explosion of the Albanian population," Mr. Djordjevic said. "Even if we stop the exodus of Serbs, the Albanians have such a high growth rate that it threatens to lead to an ethnically pure Kosovo."

In 1986, Kosovo's rate of growth was 24.5 for 1,000 population, compared with 6.4 nationally; the rate of infant deaths was 55.8 for

1,000 births, double the national figure, suggesting underdevelopment; and unemployment was 30 percent of the work force, compared with 14 percent nationally.

After ethnic rioting in 1981 and continuing violence, about 20,000 Serbs, out of the province's population of 1.8 million, fled Kosovo. Serbs have charged that many cases of rape, assault, and arson and other destruction of property were ethnically motivated crimes by Albanians.

Many Yugoslavs have expressed a fear that the barracks killings have intensified the possibility that any new incident might provoke army intervention in Kosovo.

Europe's Space Program Is Poised for an Advance

The Associated Press

KOUROU, French Guiana — The West European space program, off track for 16 months because of technical failures, was poised to move forward again with the launching Tuesday night of an Ariane rocket here.

Officials at the European Space Agency and its commercial arm, Arianeespace, said they are confident they have worked out the third-stage ignition problems that forced technicians to destroy an Ariane-2 on May 31, 1986. That was the 18th launch — and fourth failure — in the Ariane program.

With the U.S. space program moving slowly because of the Challenger shuttle explosion on Jan. 28,

1986, the Europeans appeared to have the lucrative field of satellite orbiting to themselves for the moment.

Aboard the latest Ariane were European and Australian communications satellites.

Arianeespace has \$2.45 billion worth of contracts on its order books and 46 satellites waiting for launching. Eleven customers have signed up since the explosion that killed all seven Challenger crew members shortly after the shuttle left its Florida launch pad.

Arianeespace has two more launchings scheduled for this year, eight next year and nine in 1989.

Three U.S. companies have agreements to launch private satellites, but none are scheduled until 1989.

If all goes well, the Ariane rocket will place the Australian Anasir K3 satellite into orbit at 22,500 miles (36,200 kilometers) 18 minutes and 27 seconds after lift-off.

The European Eutelsat ECS4 satellite will be put in orbit about four minutes later.

The third stage is to ignite four minutes and 36 seconds after launching. Three of the four Ariane failures involved the third stage.

Nearly \$83 million has been spent to solve problems with the stage, and the power of the ignition system has been tripled.

A special commission was formed after the failure last year. It issued a 100-page report and made 14 recommendations.

"We followed all of the recommendations and did 70 engine tests, including more than 50 of them at simulated altitude," said Roland Deschamps, secretary-general of Arianeespace.

Members of the European Space Agency are France, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Norway.

WORLD BRIEFS

Indian Units Pressed to Disarm Tamils

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Combined Dispatches) — The slayings of up to 100 people on Sunday by Tamil gunmen has put Indian peacekeeping troops in Sri Lanka under renewed pressure to disarm militant groups as required under a treaty signed July 29, officials here said Tuesday.

"We have to get the assistance of Indian forces to drive some sense into the Tamils to stop this butchery," said Nimal de Silva, the police chief in Batticaloa district. He was referring to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the most militant of the Tamil guerrilla groups, which was blamed for most of the killings.

The latest violence was the worst since India and Sri Lanka signed the treaty that ended four years of fighting between Tamil separatists and government forces. India sent 8,000 troops to enforce the pact but they acknowledge that the Tamil groups have failed to surrender all their arms as the treaty stipulates.

(Reuters, AP)

U.S. Reported to Plan a PLO Closure

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department has decided to close the Washington office of the Palestine Liberation Organization but will allow the group's New York office to remain open, administration and congressional sources said Tuesday.

Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, and Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, have been pushing for both offices to be shut down. Mr. Grassley said a State Department announcement of the closure would be made Wednesday.

"This is truly a victory in America's fight to help put an end to terrorist organizations and terrorist perpetrators," said Mr. Kemp. "We must continue our war on terrorism until the PLO's New York office is put out of business."

Aquino Aide Spurns Talks With Rebel

MANILA (UPI) — President Corason C. Aquino's security adviser ruled out on Tuesday negotiations with Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the leader of a coup attempt on Aug. 28, and said that "new dictators" were behind the rebellion.

Emanuel Soriano reiterated Mrs. Aquino's position that there would be "no terms" with Colonel Honasan. If he surrendered, Mr. Soriano said, the colonel's safety would be assured and he would be given a fair trial.

Asked whether he thought a political group was supporting Colonel Honasan, Mr. Soriano said, "I think Honasan's group would not have done what it did unless there were other groups behind the scenes who were providing the funding and providing some kind of assistance." He added, "There may have been some people who would have emerged as the new dictators of this country" if Colonel Honasan had been successful.

Local Fanatics Blamed in Palme Death

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden was murdered by a small group of Swedish fanatics and not by foreign terrorists, a Swedish official said Tuesday.

Anders Fern, the outgoing Swedish ambassador to the United Nations and one of Mr. Palme's closest associates, wrote in the newspaper *Tiden* that hatred for Mr. Palme, whose confrontational politics earned him many enemies at home, grew into a plan by fanatics to have him killed in what they saw as the national interest.

Mr. Palme was shot by a lone assassin as he was walking with his wife in central Stockholm in February 1986. Suspects in the unsuccessful murder investigation have included Kurdish nationalists living in Sweden, rightist extremists, Iranian and Iraqi factions and alleged Chilean assassins.

Norway Rightists Gain in Local Voting

OSLO (AP) — The governing Labor Party suffered a setback in local and regional elections and the far-right Progress Party made strong gains and emerged as the country's third-largest, nearly complete returns showed Tuesday.

At stake were 15,000 seats on 19 county councils and 448 municipal councils. The turnout was 65.5 percent of 3.2 million eligible voters. The balloting Sunday and Monday was seen as a test of popularity for Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of the Labor Party whose minority government took over in May 1986 after the collapse of a conservative three-party coalition.

The Progress Party won 12.2 percent of the vote, up from 6.2 percent in the 1983 local elections and 4.6 percent in the 1985 general election, although it did not run candidates in every contest, the news agency NTB said. The party seeks an end to large-scale immigration. Norway grants political asylum to about 10,000 refugees a year. The party also seeks a major tax cut and less public spending.

Korean Protester in U.S. Strikes Roh

WASHINGTON (AP) — A demonstrator critical of the South Korean government struck Roh Tae Woo, the ruling party's presidential candidate, on a downtown Washington street Tuesday on the last day of his visit, witnesses said.

They said the leader of the Democratic Justice Party appeared to be shaken up but unhurt in the incident, which occurred as he arrived at the National Press Club for a luncheon speech.

The demonstrator, one of a group of about 100 youthful protesters, jumped at Mr. Roh and hit him in the shoulder before U.S. and South Korean bodyguards knocked the protester to the ground and dragged him away. Other demonstrators, Koreans living in the United States, waved placards critical of Mr. Roh and circulated leaflets describing him as "an architect of the military dictatorship" in South Korea.

Filibuster Beats Democrats in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Democrats failed Tuesday to break a Republican filibuster against legislation to limit spending on Senate elections, prompting the Democrats to drop their campaign financing plan until next year.

The Senate voted 51-44 in favor of forcing action on the legislation, but was nine votes short of what was needed to end debate on the issue.

The bill would establish voluntary general election spending limits ranging from \$950,000 to \$5.5 million, depending on a state's population. If one candidate observed the limits and the opponent did not, the candidate following the limits would be eligible for money from the U.S. Treasury Department to equalize the expenditures.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Belgian Plan to Tax Visitors Assailed

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — A top European Community executive warned Belgium on Tuesday that its proposal to tax foreign motorists may violate EC laws.

The Belgian government, burdened with a huge deficit, is planning to impose a tax on tourist cars of 750 francs (\$20), starting Jan. 1. The tax on trucks and buses would be 1,500 francs (\$40).

Speaking before the European Parliament, Stanley Clinton Davis, the EC commissioner for consumer protection, said, "I sincerely hope they do not proceed with the proposal." He said that under EC laws, Belgium must consult its EC partners before imposing a road tax. Moreover, he said, the plan could violate recent EC legislation designed to reduce border controls.

Delta Air Lines has announced that it is eliminating nonrefundable fares on its discounted Maxxaver round-trip flights, saying the policy created problems for customers and confusion in the market.

(AP)

Arab Boy Killed By Israeli Troops

The Associated Press

NABLUS, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — A 12-year-old boy was shot to death and another was wounded Tuesday when Israeli troops clashed with Arab protesters at a refugee camp, a military official said.

The clashes occurred while Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin toured Nablus, the largest Arab town in the disputed zone. Dozens of Israeli soldiers patrolled the streets, stopping and questioning Arab motorists.

The Palestine Press Service, an Arab news agency, said the boy was shot by Israeli troops during a demonstration to mark the fifth anniversary of the massacres in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps in Lebanon.

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The Associated Press

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The Palestine Press Service, an Arab news agency, said the boy was shot by Israeli troops during a demonstration to mark the fifth anniversary of the massacres in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps in Lebanon.

Units Pressed to Disarm
Sri Lanka (Combined Dispatches) — The Sri Lanka government has put pressure on the Tamil Tigers to disarm. The government is a treaty signed July 29, officials here said, to get the assistance of Indian forces to disarm the group. "We are not going to disarm," said Nimal de Silva, the group's spokesman. He was referring to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the group's official name. The group has been active since 1976, and its attacks were the worst since India and Sri Lanka signed a treaty in 1984. India sent 8,000 troops to enforce the treaty, but the Tamil groups have failed to disarm.

Reported to Plan a PLO
The State Department has said the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in New York City is planning to open a new office in Washington, D.C., in the near future. The office would be headed by a senior PLO official. The State Department said it was aware of the plan, but it did not say whether it would be a problem.

Aide Spurns Talks With
President Corason C. Aquino's peace negotiator, General Antonio Aragon, has refused to meet with a group of rebels. The group, which is led by a man named Aragon, has been active in the Philippines. The group has been active since 1976, and its attacks were the worst since India and Sri Lanka signed a treaty in 1984. India sent 8,000 troops to enforce the treaty, but the Tamil groups have failed to disarm.

Blamed in Palm
The Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, has blamed the Tamil Tigers for the recent attacks in the country. He said that the group was responsible for the deaths of many people. He also said that the group was planning to attack more people. He said that the group was a threat to the country's security.

Rightists Gain in Local
The governing party in Sri Lanka, the United Front, has won a majority in the recent local elections. The party has won 100 out of 110 seats. The party's leader, Ranasinghe Premadasa, has been re-elected as Prime Minister. The party has won a majority in all the provinces.

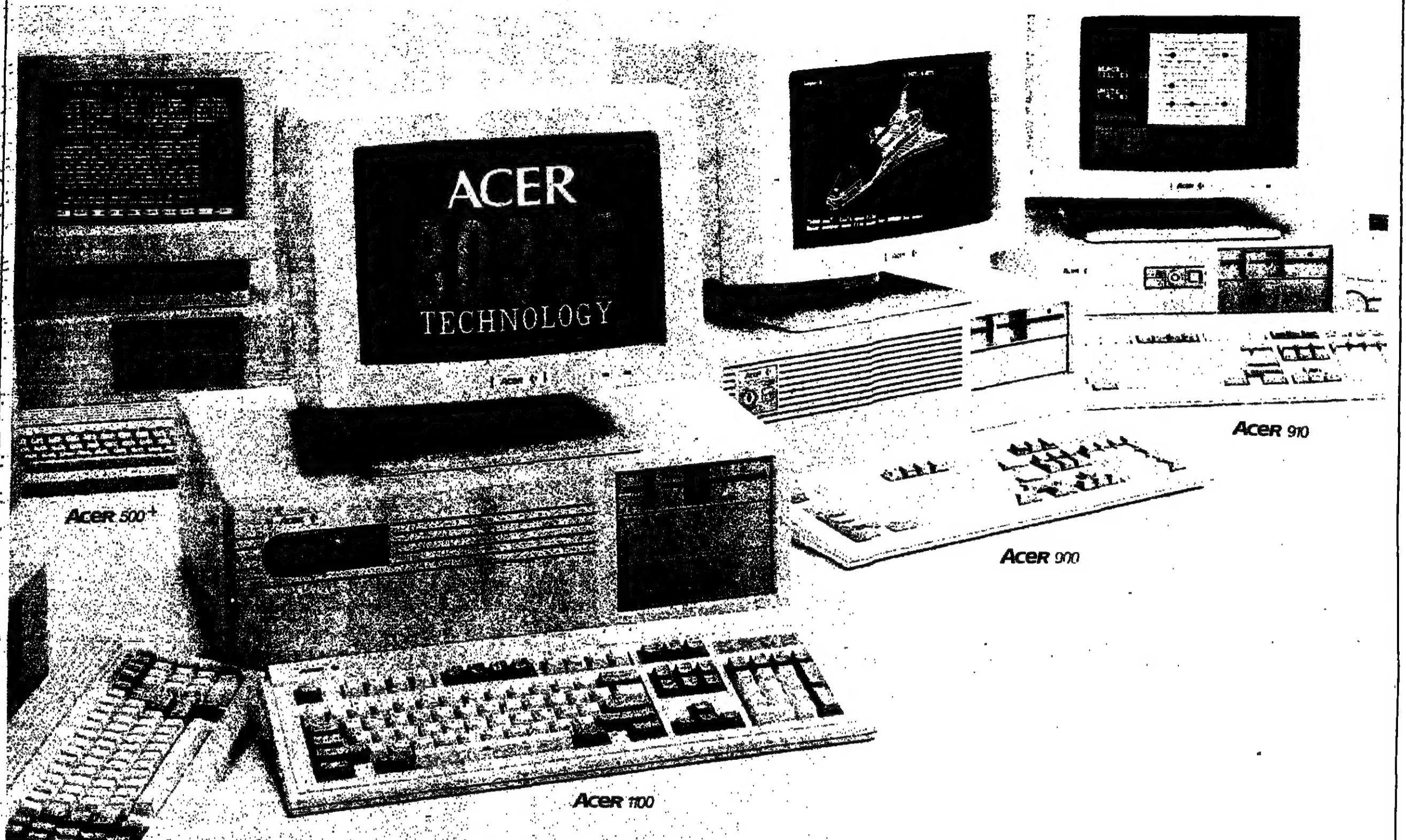
Protester in U.S. Strik
A group of people in the United States has started a strike to protest against the Sri Lankan government. The group is called the Sri Lankan Tamil Students' Union. They are protesting against the government's policy of repression against the Tamil people. They are also protesting against the government's failure to disarm the Tamil Tigers.

Beats Democrats in
The Sri Lankan government has won a majority in the recent local elections. The party has won 100 out of 110 seats. The party's leader, Ranasinghe Premadasa, has been re-elected as Prime Minister. The party has won a majority in all the provinces.

Travel Update
The Sri Lankan government has issued a travel advisory for its citizens. It has advised them to avoid traveling to certain areas in the country. It has also advised them to avoid traveling to certain countries. It has also advised them to avoid traveling to certain cities.

Arab Boy
A young Arab boy has been killed in a recent attack in the Middle East. The boy was 12 years old. He was killed by a group of people. The group was called the Palestinian Liberation Organization. They are protesting against the Israeli government's policy of repression against the Palestinian people.

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Acer PAC 5025-X.25 packet switching device

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PEACE: Managua Pessimism Lifts Reagan Ally Presses Aid For Contras

(Continued from Page 1)

Nicaragua will comply with every detail of the accord. They have indicated that they are preparing to free thousands of prisoners and find a formula to negotiate a cease-fire with the contras.

Only Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez, who is responsible for internal security and press censorship, has refrained from detailed comment.

Mr. Borge's office said he is not giving interviews for the time being. He left Nicaragua on Saturday to visit Cuba.

After the peace accord was signed, opposition leaders quickly expressed doubt that the Sandinist government would take the accord seriously. There still is considerable skepticism, but many opposition politicians have come to embrace the agreement as an unexpected but welcome breakthrough in what had seemed a tragically intractable confrontation.

The opposition placed its seal of approval on the accord last week in a speech by Enrique Bolanos Geyer.

Mr. Bolanos heads the country's principal business federation and is among the most articulate and uncompromising Sandinist opponents in Nicaragua.

In a speech to more than 1,000 business people at a convention, Mr. Bolanos hailed the accord as "the successful culmination of our struggle."

"There is a commitment signed by President Daniel Ortega," he said, "which obliges him, among many other things, to give Nicaraguans back our rights to a free press and to complete freedom of spoken, written and televised expression, along with our unrestricted right to meet and demonstrate in public."

"And as if that were not enough," Mr. Bolanos continued, "the accord will be monitored by a National Reconciliation Commission. On Nov. 8, we take to the streets."

Kanaks Seen Seeking Soviet Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — New Caledonia's indigenous Kanaks may seek arms from Libya or the Soviet Union if France continues to refuse them independence, Foreign Minister Aru Matiahe said Tuesday.

"As long as we have the Kanaks fighting for their own liberation, there's a likelihood they will call on the Libyans or the Russians, or any other country, to smuggle in arms," Mr. Matiahe said.

"This is not what we want. We want a peaceful handover of the government to the people. We want the Kanaks to have their own

government. We want them to be free."

Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, members of the Melanesian Spearhead Group, issued a joint statement Monday condemning Sunday's referendum in New Caledonia, boycotted by most Kanaks, in which voters voted to remain under French rule.

Kanaks account for about 43 percent of New Caledonia's population.

Mr. Matiahe said that the group would continue to support the Kanaks, "although not necessarily in terms of getting them arms."

Many obstacles remain. One possible threat, some Central American officials say, is the Reagan administration's announcement last week that it will seek renewed funding for the contras.

"It would end the peace process," said the Salvadoran foreign minister, Ricardo Acevedo Peralta. "The Sandinists could use the new aid package as an excuse not to comply with the accord."

Despite these uncertainties, opposition leaders have begun preparing for what they hope will be a dramatically different political climate after the peace accord takes effect.

"Nov. 7 is the day the lid comes off," said Mauricio Diaz Davila, who represents opposition political parties on the Reconciliation Commission. "On Nov. 8, we take to the streets."

Mr. Michel said the continuing resolution was expected to be voted this week and that he would seek on the House floor to eliminate a Democratic provision that would cut off the contra aid as of Sept. 30.

The continuing resolution is necessary because none of the spending bills to fund government agencies has been passed, and the government would run out of money Oct. 1.

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Reagan Ally Presses Aid For Contras

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON — Representative Robert H. Michel, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, said Tuesday that he would ask Congress to keep current military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels flowing during peace negotiations.

Mr. Michel's plan is to amend a short-term "continuing resolution" that keeps the government operating past the Oct. 1 start of the federal fiscal year. The amendment, he said, would keep current levels of humanitarian and communications aid and delivery of weapons flowing to the contras, about \$8.3 million a month. This aid is due to end Oct. 1.

Mr. Michel, of Illinois, said he had discussed his plan with President Ronald Reagan, an ardent supporter of the contras, and that the president had expressed no opposition.

In a peace plan jointly sponsored by the House speaker, Jim Wright, a Texas Democrat, Mr. Reagan had agreed not to press for military aid to the contras until the peace plan had had a chance to succeed. The plan is to go into effect Nov. 7.

Mr. Michel, whose amendment would come before the House before the end of this month, said he did not believe his action violated the spirit of the Reagan-Wright agreement.

The president's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Mr. Reagan believed Mr. Michel's proposal was "eminently fair."

"And it is eminently unfair for the Democrats to suggest that in the continuing resolution, contra aid would be excluded," Mr. Fitzwater said, adding that it would not be breaking faith with the peace plan.

"I do not think it breaks the spirit" of the Reagan-Wright plan, Mr. Michel said after meeting with Mr. Reagan. "To do nothing breaks the spirit of an awful lot of people who were led to believe that this was going to be an even-handed negotiating posture from both sides of the table."

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Former President Gerald R. Ford, left, and Senator Bob Dole, right, introduce Robert H. Bork as he testifies before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

BORK: Precedent to Be Respected

(Continued from Page 1)

in our America, there should be no precedent for the Supreme Court for Robert Bork."

Mr. Kennedy did not say what decisions he believed Judge Bork was eager to overturn. But, he said, he has "shown that he is hostile to the rule of law and the role of the courts in protecting individual liberty. He is instinctively biased against the claims of the average citizen and in favor of concentrations of power, whether that power is governmental or private."

Mr. Ford praised Judge Bork as "uniquely qualified."

He declared that Judge Bork's "record has been exemplary" since he took a place on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia five years ago.

Mr. Ford added that Judge Bork acted "with integrity" in 1975 when as solicitor general he carried out President Richard M. Nixon's order to dismiss the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, in the so-called Saturday Night Massacre.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee and a Democratic presidential candidate, told Judge Bork that he was "no ordinary nominee" — an assessment to which the judge nodded slightly and smiled — and described him as

the "leading proponent of a provocative constitutional philosophy."

"It is one thing as a legal theorist to criticize the reasoning of a prior decision, even to criticize it severely, as I have done," Judge Bork said. "It is another and more serious thing altogether for a judge to ignore or overturn a prior decision."

In his statement, the judge stopped short of pledging total adherence to precedent, noting that the nation's highest court has overturned rulings in areas such as desegregation, as the court did in the landmark 1954 Brown vs. Board of Education decision.

President Ronald Reagan nominated Judge Bork on July 1 to replace Justice Lewis Powell, who retired. Justice Powell was often considered a swing vote between the court's conservative and liberal factions.

The Judiciary Committee will present its recommendation to the full Senate, which must decide whether to confirm Judge Bork's nomination. (UPI, AP)

paratrooper who was once accused of torturing Algerian prisoners, is called a racist, but he vigorously denies the accusation.

"This is the first major mistake that Mr. Le Pen has committed because these are ideas that everyone thought were dead," said Jean-Pierre Soisson, a deputy from the Union for French Democracy, a center-right party that is part of Mr. Chirac's governing coalition.

Political analysts also said Mr. Le Pen's remarks would likely make it harder for Mr. Chirac's coalition to agree to cooperate with the National Front to help defeat the Socialists in presidential elections next year. In the spring, there was a rupture within Mr. Chirac's coalition when Michel Noir, the minister of foreign trade, said it would be better to lose the election than ally with Mr. Le Pen.

In several regions, Mr. Chirac's party has joined with the National Front to help keep the Socialists out of power.

In the radio interview, Mr. Le Pen was asked whether he believed that Jews were the victims of genocide through gas chambers.

"There were many deaths, hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of Jewish deaths and also of people who weren't Jews," he responded. But he added that he was surprised to have to answer such "inquisitorial" questions whenever he is interviewed.

Claude Malhuret, the minister for human rights, attacked this attempt to explain Mr. Le Pen's remarks.

"The gas chambers," he said, "signify one thing — the desire for mass extermination of a people and not the indifferent means of an ordinary crime. In this way, the gas chambers, far from being a minor point, are one of the keys of 20th-century history."

And Yves Jaffa, president of the League for the Rights of Man, said, "These declarations are all part of propaganda that aims to make Nazism commonplace in refusing to admit the exceptional character of the 'final solution' regarding the Jews."

Aviation Chief In U.S. Promises Pilot Regulations

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON — The head of the Federal Aviation Administration, saying he was "deeply concerned about the rapid rise in pilot error this year," promised new regulations Tuesday on cockpit training and called for increased safety vigilance by U.S. airlines.

The agency's administrator, T. Allan McArthur, said in a speech that the new regulations and other moves he outlined were needed to stem a "crisis in aviation." He said they would be the first major changes in pilot and cockpit training regulations in more than 25 years.

He said training and cockpit procedures would be examined to assess the impact of automation, airline mergers and scheduling on the management of the cockpit.

The new regulations, which he said might take a year or more to establish, could involve both private and commercial airline pilots.

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"It is only stupidity and meanness that stand in the way," said Ada Dikhtyar, a Moscow journalist who became swept up in the story 20 years ago and remains haunted by it. "The times are changing, and I'm convinced that in the next year we'll finally bring this to a proper conclusion."

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The two companions hanged alongside her — Klavdiya Trud and Volodya Sherbatyevich, partisans of Byelorussian stock — were identified by family members within a few years of the war and were posthumously decorated.

Twenty years ago Lev Arkadyev, a screenwriter working on a film about the war, saw the photographs in the Minsk museum and resolved to identify the unknown partisan. He enlisted Mrs. Dikhtyar, then a reporter for the Soviet Youth radio station, Yunist, and they began a painstaking investigation.

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One of the most authoritative witnesses was Zahir I. Azgur, Masha's uncle, with whom the girl lived before the war. Mr. Azgur is a professional sculptor, a connoisseur of faces.

Now 80 years old, he recalls that he recognized the picture with absolute, painful certainty.

"That's why I rarely go to the war museum now," he said during a tour of his studio, which is lined to the high ceiling with idealized busts of Soviet leaders and cultural figures. "I'm afraid to meet with Masha's shins. There she's considered a person without a name and without relatives — including me."

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REFUSENIK: Identity Search

(Continued from Page 1)

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fused from the outset to cooperate. Mrs. Dikhtyar said. The local KGB refused to make available records on a Soviet soldier who had cracked under torture and betrayed the Minsk partisans. The security agency asked why journalists from Moscow were poking into Byelorussian affairs.

Soon after the articles were published, the reporter for the Minsk newspaper was cited for unrelated shortcomings in his work and dismissed. Minsk officials complained to the state radio company that Mrs. Dikhtyar had not cleared her broadcast with the local party, and she was told that she would not appear again on the radio.

Subsequent appeals — most recently in 1986 by the editor of a Moscow Jewish journal, *Sovietish Heimland*, have been rejected on the ground that the case was closed 20 years ago. In Minsk, it is as if the investigation never took place.

"The truth has never been found," said Alla G. Vasekevitch, scientific secretary of the museum in Minsk. "There were rumors that it was Azgur's niece, but experts from the Byelorussian Ministry of Internal Affairs have examined the photographs, and they say it is not so."

To those who hope to see Masha Brusilina recognized, one of the most disappointing features of the case is the silence of Zahir Azgur.

As one of the most prominent Jews in Byelorussia and as a delegate to the Byelorussian Legislature, he was well placed to take up the matter with party officials. He has not done so.

Perhaps, as he explained in an interview, he felt it would be pretentious to make a public statement when she was "actually a victim of the war, not a heroine."

Perhaps, as some Jews contend, he was afraid to risk being seen as a troublemaker.

Mr. Azgur firmly rejects the idea that he is denying his niece's recognition. "I deny this," he said. "In our country, it's not possible. I can't say we have no anti-Semitism. Certainly, we have. But they do not rule our lives here."

Others are not so sure. Lev Ovshishcher, a heavily decorated World War II veteran who has helped organize annual memorial demonstrations in Minsk to honor Jewish war victims, says bitterly, "This story explains why Jews who understand what is happening in this country feel the only correct decision is to leave." He recently received permission to emigrate to Israel.

Mrs. Dikhtyar, who is partly Jewish but considers herself Russian, believes the explanation is more complex. Part of it is anti-Semitism, she said.

But she also blames a stubborn local bureaucracy loath to be told by Moscow what to do. And she feels part of the explanation lies in the chauvinism and jealousies that still run deep here, especially on the subject of the war.

She plans to expand her initial reporting into a book, including an account of the Byelorussian refusal to accept the results. She said she and others are considering taking the evidence to the federal prosecutor and filing suit.

ing drives some people to build an inflated self-image through the pursuit of fame and excessive amounts of money. They hope to convince themselves of their worth and lovability through their accomplishments.

Entire families can share feelings of shame over such events

AMERICAN TOPICS

Volcker's New Target:
Washington-Bashing

Paul A. Volcker, who was chairman of the Federal Reserve Board for eight years, has agreed to head the new National Commission on the Public Service, whose mission is to build respect for careers in government.

"Mr. Volcker said that 'I wouldn't be here if I didn't have some concern' over a decline in the civil service. He attributed it to:

- Washington-bashing by political campaigns going "even beyond our traditional compulsions of that kind."
- Temporary political appointments deeper in the ranks of the bureaucracy.
- The deliberate exclusion of

career personnel from policy discussions.

• Inadequate training and development of executives.

• Young people's relative indifference to civil service careers.

• Low pay in comparison with private industry. Mr. Volcker himself made about \$90,000 a year at the Fed. The Wall Street Journal has calculated that he could earn \$5.6 million a year in private business.

The new organization is financed by several foundations. Among other members are Derek Bok, president of Harvard University; Robert S. McNamara, a former secretary of defense and president of the World Bank; former Vice President Walter F. Mondale; and Elliot L. Richardson, who has held four cabinet posts.

Short Takes

A 55-percent majority of Catholic priests say they should be allowed to marry, compared with 35 percent against, with the remaining 10 percent expressing no opinion, according to a random New York Times/CBS telephone survey of 835 of the 30,000 U.S. parish priests. They were evenly divided, 43 to 43 percent, on ordaining women as priests. Asked if there were ever circumstances when priests should counsel Catholics to use artificial birth control, 47 percent said yes; 43 percent said no.

But only 8 percent said parishioners asked for religious advice on birth control; 83 percent said couples made their own decisions.

Only 26.5 percent of American adults were smoking last year, according to a U.S. government survey, down 4 percent from the previous year and the lowest level ever recorded. Smoking generally has declined since the U.S. surgeon general's 1964 report on its adverse health effects. In that year, the smoking rate was 40 percent.

The Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. sent out "scratch and sniff" brochures with its electric bills to familiarize people with the smell of gas leaks. But the brochures' odor penetrated the mailing envelopes, occasioning hundreds of emergency calls to the company and the fire department.

Although John Wayne was never in military service, he played in dozens of war films, and in 1979, the year of his death, he was awarded a Congressional Gold

Medal. Now the Franklin Mint, a private manufacturer of coins, medals and figurines, is offering "a precisely detailed recreation of the 45-caliber automatic pistol he carried in all those great military films." Priced at \$79, the gun cannot be loaded or fired. It is mounted on a hardwood rack bearing the insignia of all five U.S. military services.

The Military College of Vermont, the first such institution in the country when it was founded in Norwich in 1819, now offers a Peace Corps program as an alternative to the last two years of the compulsory four-year Reserve Officers Training Corps program. With its sister institution, Vermont College in nearby Northfield, both part of Norwich University, it is the first in the country to offer Peace Corps training.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Despite Support, Schroeder Has Second Thoughts on '88

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Service

DENVER — With two weeks remaining before the deadline she gave herself for a final decision on whether to seek the presidency, Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, has reached a fairly common political position known as "second thoughts."

All the analysts and indicators are giving Ms. Schroeder the message she has chanted at rallies around the country: "Run, Pat, Run." Her direct mail experts say that the money to run a campaign can be raised. Various opinion polls show that she stands roughly in the middle of the crowded field of Democratic presidential contenders.

But in the midst of this seemingly inexorable tide stands a candidate who declares forcefully that she is not sure whether she wants to enter the race. She has not decided yet, she says, whether she wants to spend the next six months flying from Iowa to New Hampshire and back for the ritual of speeches and rallies, rallies and speeches.

"I have to keep asking myself why I am in politics," she said last weekend during a political swing through Western states. "And one sure thing I know is that I don't have any interest in being a presidential candidate like all the other guys I see out there."

"I'm not a normal candidate," she continued. "I've never been a traditional candidate. If I had a traditional campaign manager, I would drive them nuts. I keep asking, can somebody give me a model of a nontraditional way to run a campaign?"

She said nobody has come up with such a model.

Ms. Schroeder said that she already has decided that she wants a campaign manager who has worked with her before, one who will "tolerate" her outspoken style.

"I don't want to spend the whole time arguing with my campaign manager," she said.

To date, the campaign manager and chief strategist of the Schroeder candidacy has been her husband, James Schroeder, an international lawyer in Washington.

However, friends who have worked on Ms. Schroeder's congressional campaigns, such as Pam Solo of Cambridge, Massachusetts, already are working almost full time on her presidential plans.

While Ms. Schroeder debates with herself about how she would run for president, all the trappings of a campaign seem to be falling into place around her.

A direct mail effort, aimed at 80,000 active feminists and previous contributors to liberal candidates, drew a strong response, ac-

cording to Tom Mathews and Roger Craver, two Schroeder fund raisers.

The message from that mailing, Ms. Schroeder says, is that lack of "money is not going to be a fig leaf I can hide behind" in deciding whether to run.

She has accepted an invitation to participate in a debate of Democratic candidates in Iowa next week, and she is scheduled to make a speech at the National Press Club on Sept. 23. The speech could telegraph her ultimate decision on a candidacy.

On Sunday, Schroeder backers throughout the country are to gather for "Run Pat Run" parties, at which a videotaped speech by Ms. Schroeder is to be played.

Ms. Schroeder's chief political adviser, Dan Buck, says that more than 800 parties are planned, designed to raise money and recruit campaign workers — if there is, indeed, to be a campaign.

Robertson to Announce Bid

The Associated Press

CHESAPEAKE, Virginia — The Reverend Pat Robertson said Tuesday that he had exceeded his goal of three million signatures in support of his presidential campaign and would formally enter the race for the Republican nomination on Oct. 1.

U.S. AIDS Panel Forces Head of Staff to Resign

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's AIDS Commission, already facing sharp challenges to its competence and credibility, has forced its executive director to resign.

The unexpected resignation Friday of Linda D. Sheaffer, a government health official on loan to the commission, suggests that the newly appointed panel is in severe disarray as it begins the enormous task of examining virtually all aspects of the nation's programs to combat the worsening epidemic of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The action, which was not announced but was disclosed to reporters Monday, also appears to undercut the authority of Dr. W. Eugene Mayberry, the chairman of the commission, who is the chief executive officer of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Mayberry had chosen Ms. Sheaffer for the job from a list of nominees suggested by government health officials and had reportedly argued for her retention despite the pleas that she be replaced by what one commissioner called a more "high-powered" executive.

In the end, Dr. Mayberry yielded to his colleagues and asked Ms. Sheaffer, who had won praise for her leadership of the federal Office of Organ Transplantation, to resign.

The resignation is a further sign of turmoil on the commission,

which has been under attack since its members were appointed July 23.

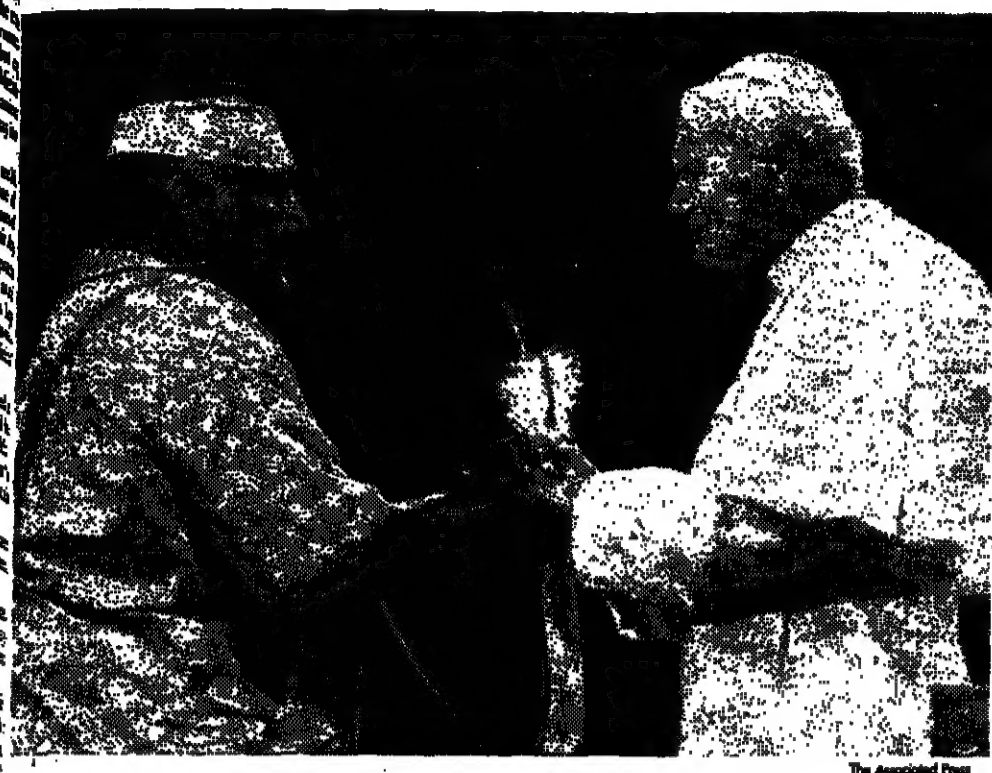
Several prominent scientists and leaders of AIDS organizations have charged that the panel lacks the expertise and objectivity to carry out its assigned task of advising the government on how best to protect the public from AIDS, find a cure for the disease and treat its victims.

The panel has less than 10 months to produce a final report dealing with almost all aspects of AIDS, ranging from the scientific and ethical to the legal and economic — a task many of the commissioners themselves find daunting.

The chief reasons for forcing out Ms. Sheaffer, according to several commissioners, were dissatisfaction with the slow pace at which the panel has begun its work and a feeling that the commission could not possibly succeed in its mission without a more effective staff.

However, supporters of Ms. Sheaffer attribute her departure, in part at least, to a power struggle in which a few commissioners dissatisfied with Dr. Mayberry's leadership chose to eliminate his executive director.

Ms. Sheaffer herself issued only a two-sentence statement: "After the recent meeting of the commission, the chairman asked that I resign. He did so because of internal disagreements within the commission that had nothing to do with my overall performance as the executive director."



Emmett White, a Pima Indian, bestowing an eagle feather on Pope John Paul II in Phoenix.

Pope Asks U.S. Indians Not to Dwell on Catholic 'Mistakes'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHOENIX, Arizona — Pope John Paul II has urged 16,000 American Indians not to "dwell excessively on mistakes and wrongs" of the Catholic colonists of the West but to work toward reconciliation.

The pope heard an appeal Monday from Althea M. Arizona, vice president of the Salt River Pima-Mariopaca Indian Community, to help Indians win enforcement of

their treaties with the United States, gain adequate compensation for lands illegally taken from their ancestors and overcome alcohol and drug dependency.

The pope said that the oppression of the past must be acknowledged, but so must contributions of many of the missionaries who settled the Southwest.

Arriving in Los Angeles on Tuesday, the pontiff exhorted an audience at St. Vibiana's Cathedral to

live morally even if it meant "being out of step with majority opinion."

"Is not this message extremely important for young people, who are trying to live a responsible moral life in the face of a tide of popular culture and peer pressure that is indifferent, if not hostile, to Christian morality?" he asked.

"And for their parents, who face daily pressures in the conduct of both their private and public life?"

(NYT, AP)

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Pacific Overtures' in Operatic Scale

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — With the West End premiere of "Follies" and now "Pacific Overtures," in an English National Opera production by Keith Warner at the Coliseum, this has been the summer in which London finally awoke to the greatness of Stephen Sondheim scores written and first seen on Broadway more than a decade ago.

THE BRITISH STAGE

weakening second-half revisions to achieve the kind of smash-hit existence over here that it never enjoyed on home territory, "Pacific Overtures" remains very much as first conceived, and therein lies both its genius and its problems. The story is of how, in July 1853, a small force under the American Commodore Matthew Perry sailed into a Japanese harbor, aimed its guns at the mainland and demanded a trade treaty. Such was the opening up of Japan, though as one later American noted, "We didn't go in — they came out."

having witnessed about a century of Western musicals, then went home to write a Kabuki opera based on the Perry mission. The result was a weird and wondrous blend of ancient and modern zen and zap that ran six months on Broadway and lost its entire investment in 1976. Since then however it has reappeared both off-Broadway and most recently last year in Manchester where, with smaller scale productions, the underlying themes of colonization and two-way cultural theft could be better explored.

But what we have at the Coliseum is a return to the broad stage and a fully operatic production. A piece first conceived for Japanese actors who could sing is now played by English singers who mostly can't act, and the lesson of recent years (that Sondheim works better the closer you get to him in the smallest possible setting) has clearly had to be abandoned in the vast open space of the Coliseum.

Yet this remains that rarity of rarities, a musical with the courage to think while it sings and dances. The ritual lion dance by Graham Fletcher, brilliantly choreographed by David Toguri, a first-half finale that starts deep in Kabuki and finishes right in the heart of George M. Cohan's Broadway, is actually a

better summary of the show than the closing "Next," which should be a chilling litany of the way that Japan reversed the original American takeover by putting its commercial products into the West. Instead, this has become an uneasy trip to the Tokyo motor show: Bikes on a revolving stage do not make the same point as the lyrics here, they merely drown them out.

THEREFORE there are reservations about this "East Side Story," but they have mainly to do with an opera company's inability to find the ice-cold dramatic heart of a musical that is trying to do rather more than celebrate the fact of there being no business like show business. The original director, Hal Prince, once offered to stage this at the National and it was a major mistake not to let him to it.

Sondheim's cool, crisp, clear songs of wondrous complexity range from the lyrical "Pretty Lady" through an entire biography of one Japanese life in transition ("Bowling Hat") to a dissertation on the nature of memory and old age ("Someone in a Tree"). He once said that "Pacific Overtures" still felt like an assignment, something people ought to see rather than a show to relax into.

That may well be true, yet in there is, if not the most popular,

then certainly the most complex and ambitious of all his scores, one that deals with life and death and history and invasion and the territorial imperative, often in a single number that is simultaneously a running parody of "Madame Butterfly" and "The Mikado" with additional music by Offenbach and John Philip Sousa.

There is something consistently dazzling about "Pacific Overtures" and it is not just the headlights of the motorbike on which the lion dancer makes his final appearance on route to the 1988 world's fair. What is dazzling is the scale on which this imperfect but ever-elusive show was originally conceived. True you don't come out of the theater humming its hits, but as Sondheim has also somewhere noted, the songs you can hum at first hearing are just like all the songs you ever hummed before.

There are roughly 20 more performances in the ENO repertoire between now and the end of November, and you would be unwise not to catch at least one of them. There has never been a show quite like this one and, given the current economics of the musical, there is unlikely to be another. The miracle of "Pacific Overtures" is that it is not "Flower Drum Song" revisited, even if there are a depressing num-

ber of people around who wish it were.

A new production company devoted to big stars in short revivals of familiar West End successes brings the Royalty back to stage life after 10 years as a television studio, and gives us Dame Wendy Hiller as Lady Bracknell in "The Importance of Being Earnest," with Denis Lawson, Gabrielle Drake, Clive Francis and Natalie Ogle as the romantic quartet. It is good to have Dame Wendy back in London, even if her Bracknell seems a little more fragile and socially insecure than Wilde might have intended, but Donald Sinden's debut as a director is curiously unmemorable and undetectable. He seems to have cast the comedy reasonably intelligently (Lawson and Francis are a well contrasted double act, and Ken Wymne is a magnificently malevolent butler) but then left the company to get on with whatever performances they chose — and sometimes those they had already given in other productions of the same play.

There is thus not a lot of unity about, nor is there any indication of why this of all over-revived comedies deserves another look. It does in fact have a considerable subtlety and fascination: A play about false



The "Welcome to Kanagawa" scene from "Pacific Overtures" at English National Opera.

identity and furive weekends and the gentle art of not being found out seems to me to have a good deal more to do with Victorian attitudes to homosexuality and social corruption than is generally admitted. But denied a context like that or any other, this production resolutely declines to tell us anything at all about the play or why it matters. What we get instead is an elegantly glossy rep revival, exquisitely designed by Carl Toms, in which some good performances drift around looking as though they be-

long in glass cases. It would at least have been sensible to get them all into the same one.

At Stratford, Jonathan Miller's "Taming of the Shrew" is a sharp and splendid reminder of what a director of maturity and versatility can do with a company that has been locked for too long within a house style dictated by a closed circle of young Avonside graduates who all think alike. His staging, in a cut-out set by Stefanos Lazaridis

on a steep rake, is neither feminist nor anti-feminist: It merely suggests that Kate (Fiona Shaw) was a chronic psychological mess in need of sorting out by Brian Cox's avuncular, aging Petruchio. The result is a richly comic but unusually reminiscent of "Educating Rita," but given an early music consort in the background and a candlelit alfresco banquet at the close, this is an intelligent, slyly revisionary treatment of the play as Italian domestic history rather than the usual sexual warfare.

An Outsider Fools The Movie World

By Aljean Harner
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Frank Mancuso has fooled them all. When he was handed Paramount Pictures three years ago after a nasty battle between the studio's former chairman and their boss at Gulf & Western Industries Inc., Hollywood was sure Mancuso would fail. He was a distribution executive — a salesman — in an industry where the flash and dash come in producing movies. He was an outsider, with a house in New Jersey instead of Bel Air. And there was a rumor that he had been given the job to spite his predecessor, Barry Diller, who had jumped ship to 20th Century-Fox Film Corp.

Sure, he was a brilliant salesman, but could he choose scripts to make into movies? Could he fit together the actors and directors that would persuade teen-agers to buy tickets? No way, said Hollywood. In 1987, Mancuso is chairman of the most successful movie studio in Hollywood. The first order he gave three years ago was that no script was to be shelved or sold without his personal approval. It is usual to show one's masculine toughness by dumping all the scripts the last mogul put into development. "I didn't want this wholesale 'It was their idea, so throw it out,'" he said.

Even more surprising in an industry where image is everything, he occupied Diller's office for 14 years before changing a piece of furniture or even painting the walls. The 54-year-old Mancuso sees himself — and is seen by the people at Paramount — as a patriarch.

To nurture the sense of family, he built a trophy case outside his commissary and filled it with the studio's Oscars and Emmys. It was his idea to rename the 26 A-to-Z buildings on the lot for the past architects of Paramount's history. "Every spare moment, I have I walk the halls of the administration building and drop in on production executives," he said.

At first, his sudden appearances caused terror, and there are executives who have nicknamed him the Godfather. He is also inclined to bring his studio family home. But the concern is genuine. Terry Jackson, the sales representative for "Crocodile Dundee," said that Mancuso's courtesy was a major reason Paul Hogan gave his movie to Paramount.

When Michael Eisner, the second in command, was passed over in favor of Mancuso, Eisner took 17 or 18 of Paramount's top televi-

sion and movie executives and moved to Walt Disney Productions. Mancuso's countermove was to pick Ned Tanen to head Paramount's movie division. Tanen, saying he was burned out, had resigned from a similar position at Universal Pictures several years earlier. He came to Paramount with recharged batteries and a working relationship with the writer-director John Hughes. Hughes' "Fever Pitch" was 11th on the list of box-office hits in 1986, while his "Pretty in Pink" started Paramount's surge to the top and the low-budget "Children of a Lesser God" was commercially successful and a nominee for an Academy Award as best picture.

A compromiser by nature, Mancuso could have held Eddie Murphy to a contract the comedian had signed with Paramount in 1983. However, when the actor demanded more money a year later, Mancuso, who is probably the most aggressive executive in Hollywood, agreed. Murphy, who has become the top box-office star over the last several years, has since agreed to a five-year contract at Paramount.

It takes three years to judge a new regime. The first 15 months belong to the old king. Mancuso can neither claim credit for "Beverly Hills Cop" nor be blamed for "King David" and "Thief of Hearts."

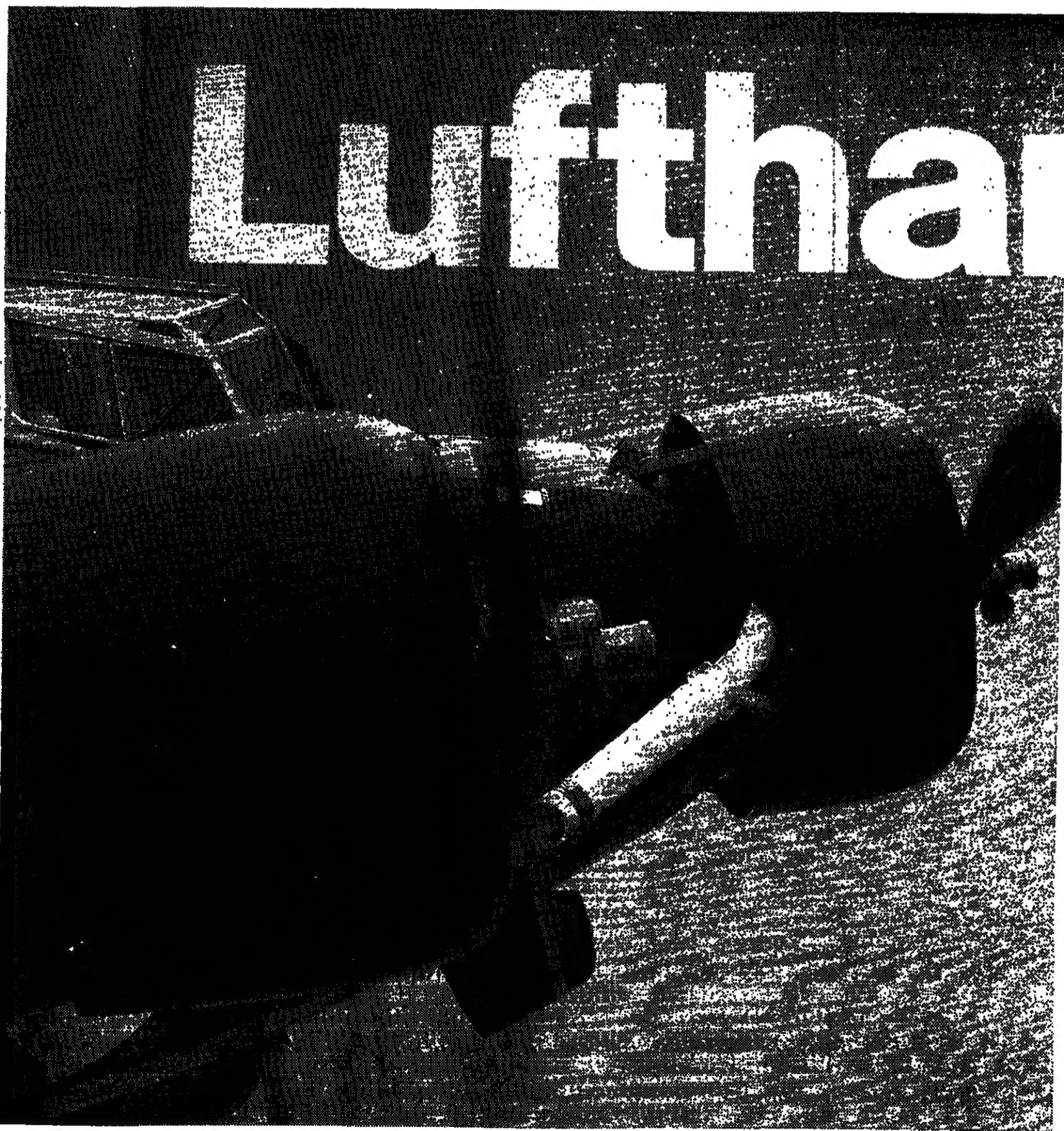
The second year is indicative but not definitive. In 1986 Paramount had the kind of year studio executives dream of — "Top Gun" was the number one movie, "Crocodile Dundee" was third, "Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home" was fourth, Eddie Murphy's "Golden Child" was eighth, despite the fact that it was released in December.

The studio's record is nearly as good this year, courtesy of "Beverly Hills Cop II" and "The Untouchables." The last time a studio headed the box-office list twice in a row was 15 years ago.

A rarity in the movie business, Mancuso has spent almost his entire career at the same studio and his entire adult life with the same wife. He started as an usher in a Buffalo theater when he was in high school, then worked his way up to programmer for the 50-theater circuit before becoming a salesman for Paramount in 1962.

A high 85 percent of the films Paramount will release in 1987 have been developed at the studio rather than brought in as packages of stars and a director by the talent agencies.

Aviation history and Lufthansa grew up together.



DOONESBURY



Lufthansa

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Too Many Dollars for Sale

In response to the July figures for the U.S. trade deficit, the dollar's exchange rate is threatened with another lurch downward. Devaluing the dollar is a bad way to try to cure the trade deficit. A falling exchange rate is already imposing heavy costs on the American economy. One of them is higher inflation. Another is higher interest rates. Together they can, in time, bring exports and imports into balance. But, left to themselves, they will do it through a long and grinding recession. That raises two questions for the Reagan administration: How far is it prepared to let the dollar sink, and what other ideas does it have?

An American trade deficit throws dollars into the foreign exchange markets, and if no one is eager to buy them, the law of supply and demand takes over and the price falls. Through the first half of this decade a lot of foreign investors were eager to buy dollars, and they bid the exchange rate up. But about a year and a half ago these investors apparently decided that they were holding enough dollars and began to back off. Increasingly the flood of dollars has been mopped up by foreign governments desperate to protect their exports and employment. In the first five months of this year a dozen governments spent \$78 billion buying dollars. As you would expect, Japan, Taiwan, West Germany and Britain were the leaders. Even with governments' inter-

vention on that gigantic scale, the dollar fell and their currencies rose. They are not going to keep that up indefinitely. Americans have been disappointed that the substantial fall of the dollar's exchange rate in the last two years has not had more effect on the trade deficit. If the trade deficit is left solely to the exchange rates, the dollar will have to go much lower to bring it into balance—low enough to jeopardize not only America's prosperity but the world's.

There are a couple of things that the United States needs to do to take some of the pressure off the exchange rates. One is to get the budget deficit down. That will slow the economy a little, reducing demand for, especially, those increasingly expensive imports. Another is to start paying serious attention to oil imports. After six years of good behavior, they started to rise rapidly again early last year. For a time the consequences were offset by falling prices, but this year the volumes and prices of imported oil are both up. Oil has been a major contributor to the widening of the trade deficit during the summer, and the deficit is another good reason to get to work again on energy conservation. In oil, as in trade generally, the United States has let itself become a country that consumes too much, lives beyond its means and does not seem to care much where the world's most powerful economy is heading.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

African Famine, Again

Slim but promising gains in food production have been made by many African countries, but Angola and Ethiopia are conspicuous exceptions. There famine on the immense scale of earlier years again looms. Marxist regimes rule in the two countries; they now seek food aid and in so doing pose hard policy choices to would-be donors, the United States first among them.

In Ethiopia, drought aggravating underdevelopment is the proximate cause of the threatened famine. But the condition is greatly worsened by the Mengistu government's farm collectivization and resettlement policies and by the cost of the assorted wars that it conducts against its own restive citizens. Having followed the Soviet example in imposing its hand on the countryside, the Mengistu regime now resists latter-day Soviet advice for farm reform.

As is usual when a Soviet Third World client gets into this sort of trouble, it turns to the international community for rescue. In similar circumstances only three years ago, the American government and public performed prodigies of relief. It is infuriating, but may be necessary, to do it again. To make the government mend its ways, a group

of congressmen led by Representatives Toby Roth, a Wisconsin Republican, and Bill Gray, a Pennsylvania Democrat, favor imposing certain limited economic sanctions supposedly targeted on the Ethiopian government, not on the people. But this is a gang that has never shrunk from exposing millions to starvation to keep itself in power. Sanctions or no, aid should be sent.

In Angola, the usual disabilities of underdevelopment are compounded by a 12-year civil war that rages with special intensity in the country's breadbasket. Fighting and land mines have driven great numbers of peasants off the land, and the regime's policies have driven many of those who remain out of the market. The government chooses to expend very little of its available resources on its hungry citizens, preferring to leave their fate to the mercy of foreign donors. Moscow's billions in aid go to guns.

Politically, America is in an awkward place: It helps arm Angolan insurgents even as it provides relief that, by the nature of relief, helps the government. Still, it is already the principal provider of humanitarian food aid to Angolans, and it should do more.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Continue Improving It

Give Thurgood Marshall a rap on the knuckles for violating the tradition that prohibits political remarks by Supreme Court justices. But give him a round of applause for helping, in this bicentennial year of the Constitution, to remind America that the document was not immaculately conceived.

The political remarks were made in an interview. Justice Marshall said he placed President Reagan at "the bottom" of a list of modern presidents ranked for their solicitude about the rights of blacks. Justice Marshall is not alone in that view, but his comment was news because it is rare for a sitting justice to criticize a sitting president — for good reason. The court commands obedience to its decisions because it commands respect from ordinary Americans, and that respect depends on the justices' painstaking impartiality. Whatever diminishes that respect diminishes the court. In this case, Justice Marshall's comments about Mr. Reagan seem gratuitous, hardly worth the cost.

In the same interview, however, Justice Marshall returned to a more important theme that he had first addressed in a speech in May. He denounced the "perpetuation of slavery" and the disenfranchisement of women sanctioned in the Constitution in 1787, and said that this year's bicentennial

celebration invited "a complacent belief" in the perfection of the original document.

Its framers "could not have imagined, nor would they have accepted, that the document they were drafting would one day be construed by a Supreme Court to which had been appointed a woman and the descendant of an African slave," Justice Marshall said. He was referring to Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and to himself, the only black ever to sit on the court.

It was a sobering reminder that the Constitution was a flawed document, written by men with prejudices and weaknesses. Many Americans celebrate their heritage uncritically. But groups disfavored by the old arrangements — blacks, American Indians and women — do not have that luxury, for they live with the residue of the old unfairness.

Justice Marshall says that with the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, adopted after the Civil War to secure the rights of blacks, "you'll never find a better Constitution than this one." He might add the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote. But the point is clear: The Constitution is not perfect but it is perfectible. The framers only started the process. It is for each generation of Americans to continue and improve it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One American in Twelve

How many Hispanics are there in the United States? A lot more today than in 1980, the Census Bureau reports, although it admits that it does not have the precise answer because it has been widening its definition of "Hispanic."

Whatever the definition, it is clear that the Hispanic population is growing rapidly. The numbers were 9.4 million in 1970, 14.6 million in 1980 and 18.8 million in 1987. Just 4½ percent of Americans were counted as Hispanic in 1970, compared with 6 percent in 1980 and 8 percent in 1987.

Hispanics are not a homogeneous group, any more than the European immigrants of 1880-1924 were. Cuban-Americans, concentrated in the Miami area and a few Eastern cities, have relatively high education and income levels; their numbers stopped increasing in the middle 1980s. Central and South Americans are increasing rapidly in numbers; their socioeconomic status is much lower. Mexican-Americans are by far the most numerous group, accounting for five out of eight Hispanics.

Overall, Hispanics in the United States have relatively low education levels. But their incomes have increased since the 1981-82 recession, despite the arrival of hundreds of thousands of newcomers. Unemployment is not vastly higher (9.5 percent in March 1987) than among non-Hispanics (7 percent). Family incomes of Hispanics have risen in pace with those of other Americans but are still about one-third lower; about one-quarter of Hispanics live below the poverty line.

One way of looking at these numbers is to say that Hispanics tend to be behind other Americans, to suffer from disadvantages; another is to say that they are moving up rapidly, especially when you consider that many started off living elsewhere, in circumstances that are not statistically replicated anywhere in the United States. Hispanics are moving up the many ladders of success in America. The numbers show a country increasingly Hispanic, but they only begin to suggest the drama of personal struggle and achievement which lies underneath them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION



I can't stand it when a dame cries, much less two of them. I took the case. 'O.K., what lousy airline did this to you?' I asked, 'and what did your luggage look like?'

Nicaragua: It's Too Soon to Stop Aiding the Contras

By Susan Kaufman Purcell

NEW YORK — The signing of the Central American agreement on Aug. 7 produced an immediate euphoria, and there is intense pressure to "give peace a chance." The United States, however, has to make some urgent decisions.

It cannot be a passive observer. To do nothing until the Nov. 7 deadline (by which time a cease-fire is to be in place, and to the Nicaraguan rebels is to be terminated and democratic reforms are to be implemented by the Sandinistas) would in fact be to make some important and irreversible decisions — decisions that could destroy the resistance movement and allow the further consolidation of Nicaragua's Marxist-Leninist regime.

The negotiation process now under way could play out in a variety of ways. The most optimistic scenario is that everything would go according to definition and on schedule. Thus, a genuine cease-fire would be in place by Nov. 7, aid to the rebels would end and they would begin to transform themselves into players in the Nicaraguan political process. How they would fare as a political force is difficult to predict.

It is impossible to know what the Nicaraguan people really think about the Sandinistas or the resistance. Any opinions expressed publicly have been put forward in a context of extreme repression.

What we do know is that there is tremendous latent discontent within Nicaragua. Some of it is due to the disastrous economic condition of the country, some of it is politically motivated. Whether such dissatisfaction would dissipate with the implementation of the kinds of domestic reforms envisioned

in the Central American peace proposal cannot be decided by reference to precedents, because none exists. Never before has a Marxist-Leninist regime agreed to institute truly democratic freedoms.

It is clear that the treaty gives a big advantage to the Sandinistas. They do not have to hold presidential elections until 1990. The resistance must therefore sustain itself as an alternative political force for more than two years in a political system that will continue to be dominated by the Sandinistas.

The ultimate success or failure of the rebels will depend on what the United States is prepared to do on their behalf. The agreement is vague on the timetable for implementing democratic reforms. And there are indications that "democracy" has a very different meaning for the Sandinistas.

The United States must therefore make two things clear: the limits of its tolerance regarding definitions and implementation of democratic reforms, and its refusal to cut off aid to the Nicaraguan resistance until there are credible signs of a democratic opening in Nicaragua. Failure to take such a position would allow the resistance to be destroyed not only as a military force, but as a political force as well.

There is a different scenario possible — that the peace process will break down before the Nov. 7 deadline for a cease-fire. If that happens, the rebels must be in a position to resume their fight against the Sandinistas. For this to occur, the United States

should ideally continue military and humanitarian assistance to the resistance until Nov. 7.

But the reality is that the Sandinistas would break off negotiations if the United States continued to provide military assistance to the resistance.

A possible compromise would involve providing only humanitarian aid to sustain the rebels between the Sept. 30 cutoff and the Nov. 7 deadline. This would at least allow them to survive inside Nicaragua and preserve the option of resuming fighting in the event of a breakdown in negotiations.

The most likely scenario, however, is that there will be no clear-cut resolution by the November deadline. Pressure on the United States would then be intense to extend the deadline and continue to postpone military aid to the rebels. This process, unfortunately, could drag on indefinitely. If so, it would ultimately destroy the resistance and leave the United States with little leverage to press Nicaragua to negotiate in good faith. The United States therefore needs to decide how to handle aid to the rebels even if negotiations are continuing, unless some tangible progress has been made by Nov. 7 on the cease-fire and democratic reforms.

This is an issue that cannot be left until Nov. 7; by then it will be too late.

The writer was a Latin American specialist at the State Department in the early 1980s and is now director of the Latin American program at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. This comment was excerpted by the International Herald Tribune from the full issue of Foreign Affairs.

Fairness in Trade: Promoting Workers' Rights

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — U.S. trade negotiators have placed a formal notion before GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to have a study panel consider whether workers' rights should be more explicitly recognized under the new GATT rules. This follows lengthy efforts by the United States before the ministerial-level trade meeting last year at Punta del Este, Uruguay.

But many governments, especially in the Third World, almost instinctively look upon such attempts to influence labor policy through trade leverage as outside interference in their domestic policies. If this goes unchallenged, they fear, similar pressures could be used to influence them in other areas of policy.

Resistance to regulatory linkage between trade and workers' rights also stems from a suspicion that its real motive is to curb competition from developing countries. Even some U.S. legislators have described the provisions in a new trade bill before Congress, which would curb commerce with countries failing to recognize

workers' rights, as "protectionism disguised as humanitarianism."

Safeguarding jobs goes with protection of markets. Domestic jobs are lost not merely when, due to foreign competition, production is curtailed and plants close within a country, but also when production is shifted abroad. When European or American companies move factories to Asia or Mexico, lured by low labor costs, they in effect export jobs. A hefty dose of workers' rights in these countries would make it less attractive for these companies to move production, and the "exported" jobs would be saved.

Domestic groups in any country with an interest in protecting their markets and jobs may be prepared to use humanitarian arguments to avoid threats of competition, just as a country that finds itself vulnerable on the trade union or human rights issue would be averse to any attempt to link trade to these rights.

But progress on linking trade and workers' rights is still possible if the approach is clear and consistent. It is hard to ignore enduring changes on domestic labor and social policies unless the country involved is convinced of the need for such changes. Pressure through external trade is rarely effective to this end. Free and open multilateral discussions, with no preconditions attached, are far more useful.

At the International Labor Conference in Geneva earlier this year, William Brock, the U.S. labor secretary, recognized that unilateral action in defining unfair labor practices and withholding trade benefits will encourage retaliation and result in trade restrictions between many countries.

But domestic groups should be aware, as Mr. Brock said, that if multilateral action fails, there will be temptation to link workers' rights to trade through unilateral efforts.

Countries competing in an integrated world market are bound to think of their competitive edge while deciding on social and labor policies. And yet even if a country is flagrantly violating

workers' rights, it may not thereby be deriving any competitive advantage in international trade, or the gains may not be easily measurable.

Workers' rights are a universal concept. Wage rates, on the other hand, vary between countries, depending primarily on domestic factors. There may be legitimate differences in wage levels between industrial nations and labor-surplus developing countries. If such differences are confused with cases of real labor exploitation or used as a bogey to fuel protectionism, this will only derail discussions on the trade and workers' rights issue.

The credibility of the rights issue will suffer if political considerations intervene too often. Under the 1984 U.S. trade measure that made workers' rights a consideration in granting preferential trade benefits, the president got the power to waive actions against workers' rights violations. In most cases he has used that power.

A key issue still remains to be addressed. There are roughly 1.1 billion unprotected workers in the Third World, about 71 percent of its total labor force. The sheer pressure of these vast masses will make it nearly impossible for Third World governments to enforce effectively a highly preferential labor policy for the trade sector without improving conditions in other sectors. And if by some miracle this can be done, it surely will add to social tension and unrest.

Efforts to include a workers' rights provision in trade agreements will need to be supported by parallel action to improve the conditions of all unprotected workers. Part of the funds resulting from the granting of trade benefits and additional aid resources could be used to that end. It will entail sustained and concerted work by the International Labor Organization, GATT and development funding agencies such as the World Bank.

The writer, who has been a senior director in the International Labor Organization and the UN body, is currently coordinator of the North-South Committee in Switzerland. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

America's Sour New Mood Is Unhealthy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Another big birthday, the 200th of the U.S. Constitution, and where are the Americans people? Down in the dumps, in a rotten frame of mind, if you believe, as I do, that the members of Congress generally reflect the mood of their constituents.

On the first day after they returned from their summer vacation, Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, led off a round of grumbling on Capitol Hill. During the recess, he announced his intention to retire next year, and you might have thought that would put him in a good mood. Think again. He was really unhappy.

"Mr. President," he began, "the Congress of the United States always — and I mean always — takes a bum rap... No one — and I mean nobody — ever defends the Congress. In more than 30 years in this branch of the Congress, and in literally tens of thousands of conversations back in my state, with people of every political persuasion, I have yet to hear one kind word, one whisper of praise, one word of sympathy for the Congress as a whole."

This was no embittered veteran grumbling about the people who had turned him out of office. Senator Proxmire is an institution in Wisconsin. He has won re-election time and again with little opposition. His retirement announcement provoked a flood of bipartisan praise.

But he told his colleagues he was sick of it by public reaction to the Iran-contra hearings, sympathy for witnesses he regarded as soundbites and scorn for the legislators who were questioning them. He said, however, that the problem of Congress's low reputation can be blamed not on the Oliver Norths of this world but on the members of Con-

gress themselves. "The people of this country think the Congress is the pits because we in the Congress tell them we are the pits," he said. "I have listened to many members of this body who have made a career out of attacking the Congress."

Americans' habit of demeaning their own competence and lowering their national credibility is also the subject of a worried editorial in The Economist of London. "Whatever happened to America's smile?" the editors ask in their cover story.

It was wiped off, they answer, by the realization that the United States is no longer the unchallenged military and economic superpower of the world. The frustration as real incomes have stagnated or declined for millions has deepened the gloom. The editors of The Economist also summarize many Americans' uneasiness about the performance in the Iran-contra affair of the president in whom they had placed so much trust.

But even acknowledging all that, they say, there is no justification for the "sullen, defensive and pessimistic" so evident in their eyes in America this fall. They worry that the United States will turn inward — toward protectionism in trade policy and isolationism in foreign policy.

They may exaggerate, but anyone who has been traveling the country with the presidential candidates will recognize the portrait The Economist draws. Jack Kemp, by nature the most optimistic and expansive of the Republican hopefuls, has an edge of anxiety in his voice when he talks about eliminating the "Com-

sphere" or countering the maneuvering of Mikhail Gorbachev. As for the Democrats, a grimmer bunch of people you will never meet.

Patricia Schroeder, the only woman in the group, is the only one to consistently display the incoherent humor and the gift for deliberate exaggeration that really get Americans laughing. The Reverend Jesse Jackson fittingly offers a hope of salvation, but the America he describes is one of broken dreams.

Many of the others also talk about a declining, almost despairing America. Suicide is a recurrent theme in the speeches of Representative Richard Gephardt, and even Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, who offers that state's 2.5 percent unemployment rate as a model to which the rest of America can aspire, does so in such a joyless way that you wonder if prosperity is all it's cracked up to be.

Maybe such a mood change was inevitable after the often mindless optimism of the Reagan years, when the president turned his back on jarring realities from budget deficits to the exposed position of the Marines in Beirut. But I think The Economist is right: The sourness of the present mood is uncharacteristic of America, and unhealthy.

If nothing else, the bicentennial of the constitution ought to remind Americans of the enormous flexibility and resilience of their underlying institutions. The nation has a long history of demonstrating its readiness to respond to energetic leadership and committing its resources to worthy struggles. The country has not lost its knack for competing or for self-governing. Americans should not talk themselves into submission.

The Washington Post.

When Bases Are Hostage To Politics

By Flora Lewis

BARCELONA — There is a perverse double strain in Europe now as some governments worry about a loss of the American defense commitment and others demand more concessions for the "favor" of U.S. use of bases.

It reflects the confusion as Moscow and Washington move to their first agreement to really cut some arms. There is something peculiar about states seeing American support for their defense as a concession they provided that should be rewarded by U.S. concessions on trade (Turkey), support against a local adversary (Greece), aid (Portugal) or withdrawal of planes (Spain). There is also something peculiar about complaints against removing medium-range missiles from both East and West by one state that booted out U.S. forces in 1966 (France) and another that accepted U.S. missiles on the condition that Washington be prepared to negotiate them away (West Germany).

All this surfaced at the annual conference of the International Institute for Strategic Studies here. It is an organization of security professionals, but narrow and partisan domestic politics are intruding all over.

As host, Spain used the occasion to voice through its defense minister, Narciso Serra, its side of an increasingly peevish argument with America on the presence of a wing of 72 U.S. F-16s with a NATO mission.

Mr. Serra presented a series of remarkably contradictory grievances. He blamed the allies for not letting Spain into NATO while Franco was alive and blamed the United States for its defense accord with Franco. He said the allies were satisfied they could defend Europe without Spain then, but they should appreciate the great contribution Spain made by joining them now, though it would not join in tasks "beyond the limits of exclusively national concerns."

This gobbledygook reflects lingering resentment about what many Spaniards saw as U.S. support for Franco. And it is an attempt by Spanish Socialists to wiggle out of the mistake they admit they made by opposing NATO before they came to power.

Robert O'Neill, the retiring director of the institute, rapped Spain sharply for its parochialism, though he sought to balance his remarks and take account of Spanish sensitivities. Saluting Spain's brilliant transition to democracy, he said the allies looked forward to growing cooperation. "What we do not look forward to," he said, "is protracted wrangling between the U.S. and the Spanish government over Torrejón [the fighter base near Madrid] and the F-16s, which could do serious political damage to the alliance and carry wider strategic consequences."

Spain, for its part, knows that Europe does not want to be seen as siding the U.S. to withdraw forces. It is going to be extremely difficult to hold those that are here, and they will need to be held for a long time yet if the balance of forces is not to tip seriously against the West. He urged both sides to show "fine political judgment" and "a little more flexibility."

These were angry words from the usually exquisitely tactful Mr. O'Neill, an Australian scholar, and they represented the feelings of the major European governments, as shown in a strongly pro-NATO speech by Renato Ruggiero, an Italian minister.

The difference between the major and minor European alliance members is that the first see U.S. efforts as the bulwark of their own defense, and some of the second are tempted to use bases as hostages for their other demands. To some extent, Washington has invited this by making it sound as if bases around the world serve primarily American purposes.

The U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, is trying hard to find a way around the dispute that serves both allied security and Spanish pride. American allies are justly getting impatient when Europeans take them for granted as whipping boys in their own internal quarrels. But they should not jump to the conclusion that the defense partnership is no longer worth the cost and effort, or that they are not wanted.

The strains highlight the need for renewing the Western strategic consensus, which can be done only by a full review of NATO policy in changing circumstances. There will almost surely be further, far more important arms reduction negotiations once the missile agreement is signed.

Each step into the unknown sets off all kinds of alarms. Spain wants to be in NATO but does not know what it wants to do. NATO wants to ease the threat of war but does not know which way is safest. It is time for the West to think it through again, together.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Catholic Congress

VIENNA — The Eucharistic Congress was brought to a conclusion this morning [Sept. 15]. An enormous crowd, singing the Austrian national anthem and cheering the Emperor, lined the streets. The procession was composed of three groups, the first of which numbered close upon 100,000 laymen belonging to the various races forming part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The second group was composed of 5,000 priests headed by 200 bishops. The third part included the Papal Legate, kneeling before the Blessed Sacrament in the carriage used for the coronation of Empress Maria Theresa; the Emperor, the Archdukes, the cardinals and archbishops, in Court carriages; escorted by high Court officials and troops on horseback. This demonstration of the Roman Catholic faith... is undoubtedly without any precedent.

1937: Etiquette Revised

NEW YORK — Emily Post, who put etiquette on a paying basis back in 1922, is bending a social knee to the behavior of our times. The famous authority on good manners has rewritten her standards to comply with a changing world. The author flits consigns chapters to the ash heap, concluding that a girl's best chaperon is the training she has received before her debut. It is permissible for a woman to pay the dinner check when she dines with a man, if he is indigent and she has money. It is correct to leave a party early to go home and listen to a favorite radio program. Mrs. Post dings to a few "do's." Her formal dinner is as stiff-skirted as ever. People still may not smoke at dinner unless the hostess has signified her permission by placing cigarettes on the table. And no lady smokes on the street, even yet.

OPINION

Bork: Grounds For Stomach-Deep Doubt

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—There are two errors running through the debate on Robert Bork. The first and most important is that he is a real conservative.

It is said that true intellectual conservatives, for whom preservation of individual liberty is supposed to be one of the fundamental traditions that have made the United States separate and standing above most nations, would support a man who would so radicalize the very concept of personal freedom and what it means in the nature of the society and lives of Americans.

The second is the idea that it is ungenerously to fight him against a presidential nomination to the high court, that the president is entitled to "have his man."

Presidents have the power to nominate a justice but it is not supposed to be some kind of constitutional lollipop that would make them cry if taken away. The provision that the Senate has the right to advise and consent makes it a partner, not a candy store owner.

If there is no deep legal or philosophical objection to a nominee, fine; courtesy prevail. But if there is, senators throughout history have jumped in with eager discourtesy to say no. About 20 percent of presidential nominations have not gone through. And some senators who support Judge Bork today filibustered to death President Johnson's nomination of Abe Fortas as chief justice.

Those who want Judge Bork should have the chance to vote for him. To kill a Supreme Court nomination by filibuster is to wind parliamentary democracy into knots to strangle itself.

But after absorbing the committee

hearings that began Tuesday, any senator is entitled—in fact duty bound—to vote against Judge Bork if he feels the judge's opinions would produce a country radically different from the one the senator or his constituents want, or that has evolved out of American law and beliefs.

There is no need to seek other reasons, like tipping the court. Grounds for stomach-deep doubt exist in the Bork record:

1. He shows an open contempt for the Bill of Rights and particular disdain for

ON MY MIND

freedom of expression. He would permit free political speech—up to a point. Unfortunately, that point is where free speech begins for many Americans: advocacy of civil disobedience. For instance, United States recently Judge Bork would have ruled out First Amendment protection for all nonpolitical forms of expression. Now he allows that maybe certain other subjects he deems significant might be covered—like science. American artists, novelists and dramatists are not used to checking in with a judge to find out how they can express themselves.

2. He would not permit the courts to block governmental invasion of people's private lives. The majority rules, he says, and if the majority of a state legislature wants to order a married couple not to use contraceptives, that is all right with Judge Bork. Senators should ask themselves whether that would be all right with them, their spouses or constituents.

3. He seems devoid of compassion or understanding about the mixture that constitutes America. Democracy means majority rule, he insists. Yes, but in America it means more—it means majority rule tempered by deep respect for the rights of minorities. Protecting those rights is the duty of legislatures and courts. America is a majority rule country made up of minorities. To be unable to grasp that, as Judge Bork seems unable, is a disability so severe as to be disqualifying for a Supreme Court justice.

4. He would destroy the Bill of Rights barrier between church and state. He not only would introduce religion into the schools but wants greater religious symbolism in American public life itself.

5. He is not a man of restraint philosophically but an adventurer, a real activist who would remake what American society has become, a country that has moved toward greater individual liberty, through a combination of legislative and judicial action. He would remove rights of expression and privacy that Americans have built into their lives. He would make it a tighter, narrower country where judges would be forbidden to protect any individual or minority right at all unless it already happened to be written directly into the law.

It is precisely because so often it is not written into the law that we need the Supreme Court. Judge Bork's America would be a country where the people could not turn to judges for something called justice. Serving on the Supreme Court, he would wither American liberties, not conserve them.

The New York Times

Money Follows the Women When They Follow the Men

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON—Sometimes when I think about how lopsided change has been, the person who comes to mind is Joanne Caucus. Maybe it's not sensible to track the times through the comic strips, but Doonesbury's resident feminist has always been more mythic than comic.

The Joanne Caucus of the early '70s was a child-care worker. Now, in the late '80s, she is a lawyer with a young child of her

own who have taken time out for child-bearing and child-rearing.

And what about the parallel problem, the care-taking gap? What about the children who have fallen into it?

Americans seem to have kids on their minds. Maybe people have finally noticed the limp of lopsidedness. The reports, the polls and the studies crossing my desk are full of concern about children. The more cynical of my peers believe that children are an "in" issue because the baby boom generation is finally having them. Whatever they do becomes news. But this is also the generation that has made the most notable and permanent changes in family and work patterns. The generation feeding the crunch.

In a poll just done for Kidspace, a political action committee, voters give as much political weight to kids' issues as to such "hot" subjects as trade. About 70 percent said they wanted the next president to pay more attention to the health of young children. The concern they register comes from liberals and conservatives, Northerners and Southerners.

A script for these concerns came in a recent advisory for candidates by The Analysis Group. It leads with this bald statement: "Kids are now the dominant form of expression for the politics of 1988." Kids are the vehicle through which voters are now expressing their concerns about a sea of changes in the modern family, in the life cycle and in the American economy.

The stump speech and basic position papers of nearly all the Democratic candidates—parents themselves, many from two-working-parent families—carry some plan for children. Bruce Babbitt, perhaps the most understated of the eight, puts child care at the center of his campaign.

At the same time, everything we read in America about education, poverty, teen-age pregnancy and even drugs seems, in some measure, a reflection of feelings about child neglect. Last week the Committee for Economic Development, a collection of business leaders, put their hard-nosed accounting down to child level and called for early-childhood and health programs for the poor.

There is everywhere the sound of a sociological clock ticking. I don't know how or if the concern will translate into action. Congress has yet to pass even a modest parental leave bill. How will it respond later this month when the Alliance for Better Childcare presents a bill asking for \$2.5 billion?

But there is a gathering consensus, a belief that uneven social change needs a midcourse correction. It has been easier to measure progress, especially for women, by adult male standards. The economic standards. In the next phase, America needs an additional measure, to chart social progress by the standards of care-taking. Child care-taking.

Washington Post Writers Group



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Open Border? That's Not Quite What Honecker Said

Regarding the report "Honecker Forecasts Open German Border" (Sept. 11):

Each Honecker indeed said that "the day will come when the borders will no longer divide us, but when they will unite us, as the border between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Poland unites us."

But what does this mean? Mr. Honecker, the chief guard of the second largest concentration camp on this planet, does not say anything without premeditation. In mentioning the border between East Germany and Poland as an example for future relations between East Germany and West Germany, he played his listeners for fools.

The facts: An East German traveling

to Poland has a long way to go. First, he needs an invitation from Poland. Second, he needs a passport, still a privilege in most East European countries. Once he has this, he goes to the police. After being cleared by them, he may proceed to the bank to change a couple of East German marks into a couple of Polish zlotys (the amount of which is stated on the passport). Only then can he hope to obtain a visa at the Polish Embassy.

He is not allowed to take anything with him to Poland—certainly no scarce daily goods (because of the constant shortages in East Germany)—and he is not allowed to take anything out of Poland either (certainly no food, because of the shortages there).

So, what makes these East German and Poland different from travel between East and West Germany? There are differences: no wall; and nobody is shot (not immediately, in any case). Otherwise, for the two Germanys to follow the East German-Polish model would be a big step backward: About two million East Germans will travel to West Germany in 1987, but only about

250,000 traveled to Poland last year.

How can anybody see anything but an insult to West Germany in Mr. Honecker's suggestion?

As a West German, I was ashamed to see ministers, politicians, would-be politicians and industrialists bow before this uncompromising Stalinist, whose system is as close to that of the Nazis as a postwar system could be.

H. FOERSTER, Luxembourg

More on the Mecca Riots

Regarding "Iran Turns Its Fire on a New Great Satan" (Sept. 11):

As an American just back from a year in Kuwait, I must take exception to Amir Taheri's "more accurate picture of what happened in Mecca" this summer.

He says that the Iranian demonstration "was not conceived as a protest for provoking the bloody clashes that took place," but was intended rather to allow Iranian Muslims to peacefully address the gathering inside the Grand Mosque. But several of my Kuwaiti colleagues who went on the pilgrimage, including several Shiites, told this story: The water

bottles often carried by pilgrims during their walk in the Grand Mosque were not allowed this year, because Iranian protesters filled their bottles with inflammable liquids to burn the carpets in the mosque; and the plastic bags used to carry shoes were confiscated, because Iranian zealots had filled them with excrement, punched holes in them and shook them over the heads of praying pilgrims. Because of this, four male and four female guards were assigned to each entrance of the mosque to search pilgrims—all two million of them.

Mr. Taheri's conclusion that "the Iranians did not expect any strong reaction from the Saudis" and that the Mecca clashes resulted from the escalation of hostile and level-headed Iranian strategies is clearly misleading.

KEN USTON, Paris

can and Argentine loan-rescheduling negotiations that it can play a key role.

Lending by the World Bank in support of structural reform programs accounted for 24 percent of the total in the 1987 fiscal year, up from 19 percent in 1986. Overall, the bank approved loans and credits to developing countries totaling \$17.7 billion in 1987, up from \$16.3 billion in 1986.

The bank has not yet begun any lending for projects to alleviate poverty. But while increasing its help with structural adjustment programs, it has advised governments on ways to minimize the social costs of adjustment to the poor by devising programs to allow rapid growth and increased productivity.

To protect the environment, the World Bank is participating in a global program to conserve tropical forests, and it is more than doubling its annual lending for forestry projects. It is also urgently assessing environmental threats in 30 vulnerable countries. And despite the outcry after its recent reorganization, a more flexible, responsive and streamlined organization appears to be gradually emerging.

MULLATH VASUDEVAN, Caracas

Progress Under Conable

Regarding "The World Bank Needs New Ideas to Stay Relevant" (Aug. 11):

Sheldon Amis belittles the achievements of the World Bank under Barber Conable. But as a former consultant to the bank, it seems to me that its results show progress in several directions. The bank demonstrated clearly in the Mex-

Lost Balance in the Gulf

The U.S. Navy quite correctly handed over the pilot of a downed Iraqi jet to Saudi Arabia, rather than to the Iraqi authorities, in order to preserve America's neutrality in the Gulf war, as an

Progress Under Conable

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Finland F.M.	002 228 28 68	1,750	950	520	41%
France F.Fr.	01 43 31 38 68	1,300	820	450	41%
Germany D.Mk.	002 228 28 68	380	210	115	41%
Gr. Britain	002 228 28 68	130	72	40	40%
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Sweden S.Sk.	002 228 28 68	25,000	14,000	8,000	41%
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NOTES ON A CENTURY

Eccentrics at the Old Paris Herald: How to Lose and Win at Strip Poker



Elliot Paul

The author of this column was a Paris Herald editorial staffer from 1919 to 1933, when he returned to the States to join the Baltimore Sun. He has published short stories, essays and a novel and today, in retirement, continues to contribute to the Sun's editorial page.

By R.P. Harris

During the Twenties and Thirties at the Paris Herald, there were more than a few eccentricities on the staff. James Gordon Bennett had bequeathed to the American paper he founded in Paris a century ago, a tradition of individuality, and there were those who fully lived up to it.

One was Elliot Paul, who stands out in many memories for many reasons. A classic Paul story was the one about his semi-nude jog across Paris after he'd lost all his clothes in an all-night poker game on the Ile-Saint-Louis.

The game had broken up at dawn. Paul, after piteous pleas, was given back only his white polka-dot shorts and shoes. Thinking quickly, he tied a red sash around his middle and headed toward his apartment, away over on the Right Bank.

Paul was not athletic. He panted and wobbled, but he kept on going, if only because he knew the *fix* in those days were fiercely strict about improper attire and he feared they might arrest him.

Soon he was being followed respectfully by about 50 cyclists; they took him to be a grand sportif, the certain winner of a Paris marathon of some sort, and they were intent on being there at the finish. At intersections where the morning rush-hour was picking up, the traffic policemen saluted and held up buses and taxicabs, politely waving him on.

It seemed hours, but at last he reached the concierge's first-floor lodge at his

apartment house. He collapsed inside with a smile. Safe at last!

His audience hung about for awhile, still hopeful, but finally wheeled away, grumbling.

This and other Paul legends were current during my years at the Herald for, happily, he was still there. He was a prolific journalist, published several notable books (including "Life and Death of a Spanish Town" and "The Last Time I Saw Paris") and wrote some wonderfully droll detective stories.

Others, now gone, whom I remember with affection were Larry Dame, with whom I bicycled all over northern France on our days off. Ed Haffel introduced me to many pleasant features of Paris that the tourist seldom or never sees. It was with him, on rambles afoot, that I learned where to find the deer in the Bois de Boulogne, and with him I first saw the black swans of the Bagatelle.

Vincent Bugie, the Maltese, Jesuit-educated hedonist of the Ile-des-Nauvistes, was also one of a kind.

There was Ned Calmer, whose French was so fluent that Managing Editor Eric Hawkins assigned him to cover the ludd Lady Owen murder trial—she was the French wife of a titled British resident. The trial lasted a week and was front-paged on both sides of the Channel.

The famed novelist Somerset Maugham was hired at fabulous pay to cover the trial for the London *Daily Mail*—and throughout the trial Ned sat beside Maugham on the press bench, helping the great man. Later on, back in the U.S. he became a network television newsmen and the author of five or six novels.

Tom Marvel was an amusing oddball who, when not at work on the Herald copy desk, was likely to be

hobnobbing with big shoes in the French wine industry. Tom had a phenomenal nose and palate for wine—he actually served on French wine juries—and eventually became co-author of a notable book on viniculture.

Among the most surprising Herald staffers in those days was Hugh Awrey, who wrested a Ph.D. degree from the reluctant Sorbonne by the sheer force of his eloquence in French.

Awrey was from Georgia and spoke English in an atrocious cracker dialect. He had high school French and majored in French at college, so he arrived with a pretty good grasp of the grammar. Sensing that his spoken French might need refining, he went to live in Tours, having been told the best French was spoken in Touraine.

After a year, Awrey came up to Paris, got a job on the Herald copy desk, and enrolled as a Ph.D. candidate at

the university. His professors found his French surprisingly good, indeed excellent, but the subject he chose for a thesis—the English-language press of Paris—was thought to be trivial, and his writing on the subject too "popular" in style.

Awrey recorded (as I recall) that the first English-language newspaper published in Paris supported the pretensions of Bonnie Prince Charlie to the British throne. From there Awrey moved on quickly to the advent of Bennett's Herald, with its unique features, such as the Old Philadelphia Lady's letter in the Mailbag, and so on down to the 1920s, not omitting certain shenanigans of pranksters on the Herald and Chicago Tribune staffs.

When he had his thesis printed, as required (at his own expense) it made a book of about 140 pages. His professors referred to it as "your amusing little volume" and compared it unfavorably

with a 500-page effort written by a German woman who was getting a doctorate on the German-language press of Paris. There were no humorous incidents in her thesis.

Time passed, Awrey was called in for conferences at the Sorbonne but, given no assurances, he began to despair of ever getting his degree. Finally, though, he was notified that on a certain date he must appear before a faculty tribunal and make an oral defense of his thesis, to which he could bring a very limited number of his friends.

It proved an intimidating procedure—in effect, an academic trial—with three professors sitting solemnly upon a dais like judges, all wearing cap and gown. Awrey knew he wouldn't get another chance, and he rose to the occasion, speaking eloquent French with absolute no trace of Georgia accent. It was spell-binding. There were tears in the professors' eyes as Awrey finished his speech with a clarion call for Franco-American amity and freedom of the press.

Then the president of the tribunal stood up, bowed to each of his associates, adjusted his mortar board, and announced with "le plus grand plaisir" that the earned degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon Monsieur Hugh Awrey, in the name of the French Republic and the University of Paris.

Afterward, at the traditional champagne celebration, a small but emotional affair, one of the professors confessed that they had not really intended to grant him the degree, but after such a masterly defense, they just had to.

This is the 31st in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased by 100 million. The number of illiterate people in the world is now 1 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is now 1 billion.

[illegible]

Source: Reuters Bank

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1987

MADISON AVENUE

**Bucking the Merger Trend,
Y&R Plans a 3-Way Split**

By CERALDINE FABRIKANT

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the past 18 months, Young & Rubicam, by every count the largest independent U.S. advertising agency, has added \$300 million in new billings at its New York office, more than any other agency. So big has its New York office become that the management has announced a restructuring that will split Y&R New York into three separate groups, each reporting to a group general manager.

Each will have its own range of clients with its own account management, creative, media, consumer insights and business affairs units.

In each of the recent mergers within the agency business, the question has been asked:

What is the advantage for the clients? In the case of Y&R's restructuring, clients would appear to be getting an agency whose size is easier to deal with, and faster access to those people directly responsible for a campaign. And the shift seems to endorse the idea that creative thinking flourishes best in smaller environments.

From the agency point of view, the move has a number of benefits. Alice Magdol-Conrad, president of Magdol & McCone, an executive search company in the agency business, said, "The move addresses the problem of how to keep good people from leaving when an agency gets too big and there is not enough room at the top."

However, in certain cases, such as media buying, where the leverage of functioning as a big agency can be extremely valuable, Y&R will have a single entity to serve all three groups.

Robert Guccione, head of Penthouse International, has given up on Spin, the music monthly his son, Robert Jr., started two years ago. Penthouse closed the magazine in August. But Robert Jr. has started it up again as an independent venture.

The younger Mr. Guccione, who is 31, said Monday that, after missing the October issue, Spin would be back on newsstands Nov. 17 with a November-December double issue and was scheduling monthly publication after that.

Robert Jr. will continue as editor and publisher. He has hired Richard Keach, Penthouse's advertising director, to take over the same post at Spin.

The editorial content is expected to remain the same, with some added features. Spin is an upstart rival to the much larger and well-established Rolling Stone magazine, and it considers itself "on the leading edge of what's new and innovative," said Mr. Keach, who comes from Australia. "We have the market that everybody's looking for."

Bozell, Jacobs, Kenyon & Eckhardt of New York has been selected as the U.S. agency for Benckiser Consumer Products of Greenwich, Connecticut. The budget is in the range of \$16 million to \$20 million. The parent company, Benckiser Group, based near Frankfurt, uses Ted Bates and Doyle Dane for its European advertising.

WCRS Group, a major British advertising and communications group with substantial American holdings, says it is acquiring 49 percent of Group B&B, France's largest advertising agency, from the parent company, Eurocom SA.

People

Robert H. Irvine has been named executive vice president and Susan Emerson senior vice president at Bayer-Bass Vanderwerker & Flynn in Chicago.

Albert Chambers has been named director of international public affairs at Ford Motor Co.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
Australian dollar	0.64	0.63
British pound	1.60	1.59
Canadian dollar	0.70	0.69
Deutsche mark	1.48	1.47
French franc	6.55	6.54
Italian lira	1,336	1,335
Japanese yen	161	160
Netherlands guilder	3.60	3.59
Swiss franc	1.48	1.47
West German mark	1.48	1.47
Yen	161	160

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit.

Other Dollar Values	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
British pound	1.60	1.59
Canadian dollar	0.70	0.69
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French franc	6.55	6.54
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Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit.

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Swiss franc	1.48	1.47
West German mark	1.48	1.47
Yen	161	160

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit.

Interest Rates	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
1-month T-bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
3-month T-bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
6-month T-bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
1-year T-bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
2-year T-bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
3-year T-bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
5-year T-bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
10-year T-bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
30-year T-bill	7.1/4	7.1/4

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit.

Key Money Market Rates	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
Discount rate	4.0	4.0
Prime rate	7.1/4	7.1/4
Federal funds	7.1/4	7.1/4
Call money	7.1/4	7.1/4
3-month Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
6-month Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
1-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
2-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
3-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
5-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
10-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
30-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit.

U.S. Money Market Rates	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
Discount rate	4.0	4.0
Prime rate	7.1/4	7.1/4
Federal funds	7.1/4	7.1/4
Call money	7.1/4	7.1/4
3-month Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
6-month Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
1-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
2-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
3-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
5-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
10-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4
30-year Treasury bill	7.1/4	7.1/4

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit.

Asian Dollar Deposits	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
1-month	7.1/4	7.1/4
3-month	7.1/4	7.1/4
6-month	7.1/4	7.1/4
1-year	7.1/4	7.1/4
2-year	7.1/4	7.1/4
3-year	7.1/4	7.1/4
5-year	7.1/4	7.1/4
10-year	7.1/4	7.1/4
30-year	7.1/4	7.1/4

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit.

Gold	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
Gold price	360.00	360.00
Gold price	360.00	360.00
Gold price	360.00	360.00
Gold price	360.00	360.00
Gold price	360.00	360.00
Gold price	360.00	360.00
Gold price	360.00	360.00
Gold price	360.00	360.00
Gold price	360.00	360.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit. All rates are for U.S. dollars per foreign unit.

**Carrian
Officials
Acquitted
But Other Fraud
Charges Remain**

By Patrick L. Smith

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — A supreme court judge on Tuesday acquitted George Tan, who once headed the defunct Carrian property empire, and five co-defendants of conspiracy charges, ending the first phase of the most extensive commercial crime prosecution in Hong Kong's history.

Mr. Tan and his associates were charged with attempting to defraud shareholders in Carrian Investments Ltd., a holding company created by Mr. Tan in 1977. The complex network of companies controlled by Carrian collapsed in October 1983, leaving traceable debts of more than \$1.2 billion.

British prosecutors alleged in the 18-month trial that the defendants overstated Carrian's profits in 1981 to mislead the investment company's shareholders and creditors.

The others charged were Bentley Ho, Mr. Tan's deputy at Carrian; Stephen and Roger Lam, brothers associated with Mr. Tan; and David M. Begg and Anthony Lo, who worked at the accounting firm Price Waterhouse and audited Carrian's 1981 accounts.

The judge's ruling, which led to an acquittal by the jury that heard the case, was viewed as a substantial setback for Mr. Tan's prosecutors. Most criticism of their approach focused on the sweeping nature of the conspiracy Mr. Tan was said to have led.

Mr. Tan, Mr. Ho and a number of others now face 23 counts of bribery and conspiracy to defraud in connection with loans extended to Carrian by Bumiputra Malaysia Finance Ltd., a local subsidiary of Malaysia's largest bank and one of Carrian's leading creditors.

Separately, Mr. Tan, Mr. Ho, the Lam brothers and an attorney who acted for Carrian also face fraud charges relating to the sale of an office tower in 1980, when the Hong Kong property market was nearing its peak.

The market's subsequent collapse exposed Carrian as a concern built chiefly on debt.



Shearing sheep in Garrison, Utah. Wool prices have jumped since the start of the year.

Commodities Upturn Baffles Experts

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

TOKYO — After tumbling last year to their lowest levels since the 1930s, the prices of industrial commodities such as silver, lead, cotton, and rubber have been rising steadily this year, spawning new hope in the many countries that depend on sales of raw materials.

"The worst is over," said Bernardo M. Villegas, a prominent business economist in the Philippines, which relies heavily on exports of copper and other commodities. "Commodity prices won't go back to the lows of the last few years. Instead, they'll remain constant or continue to rise steadily."

"We thought at first that it might be a one-month wonder, but it's been going on now for six months," said Nicos Cypriotes, chief economist of Standard Bank in South Africa, a country that depends on gold, diamonds, and other commodities for 80 percent of its export income.

"Most commodity exporters have had a very serious deterioration in their terms of trade since 1981, and that appears to have reversed itself."

Customer stockpiling appears to have triggered the rise in prices. Shortages because of strikes and other special circumstances also have had an effect.

The biggest beneficiaries of the stronger prices are expected to be developing countries, which as major commodity producers were hurt the most by the downturn in prices. The economies of certain regions of the

United States might also be improved.

No one knows how long the higher prices will last, but it is commonly expected that prices will at least remain steady or continue to appreciate gradually.

Although that can be expected to increase inflation worldwide, the impact is expected to be moderate because almost no one

foresees the kind of surge that seven years ago carried gold to \$850 an ounce and crude oil to \$40 a barrel on the spot market.

Nonetheless, the increase in prices of industrial commodities has been dramatic. Many commodities — not only silver, lead, cotton, and rubber, but also nickel, wool, copper, aluminum, and other metal and nonfood agricultural commodities — are selling at 25 percent to more than 50 percent more than at the start of the year.

Oil prices have doubled from the lows of a year ago, though they have slipped slightly recently.

An index of the prices of industrial raw materials, maintained by The Economist magazine of London, has risen by 35.6 percent during the last 12 months. And the Commodity Research Bureau's index of industrial raw materials prices has moved up nearly 38 percent since it began to climb a year ago.

Only the prices of food commodities, from grains to dairy products to sugar, have remained stagnant, with global markets saturated.

As a result of the price gains in raw materials, the countries that See COMMODITIES, Page 15

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John H.K. Brunner, Broken Hill Pty.

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As a result of the price gains in raw materials, the countries that See COMMODITIES, Page 15

**U.S. Banks Post
Quarterly Loss,
First Since '30s**

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. banking industry lost \$10.6 billion in the second quarter of this year, the first quarterly loss since the Depression, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Tuesday.

L. William Seidman, chairman of this federal agency that insures bank deposits at federally chartered banks, called the loss "clearly the worst quarter in the history of the industry since the FDIC began operating in 1934."

He attributed the loss to the \$12.1 billion set aside in reserves by money center banks anticipating problems collecting huge Third World debts.

For the first six months of the year, banks showed a \$5.3 billion loss. The loss for the first half was cut by a record profit of \$5.3 billion from the first quarter.

Mr. Seidman said he expected bank earnings to rebound in the second half, and he predicted that the industry would show a profit for the full year of between \$4.5 billion to \$6 billion.

The FDIC chairman said that the loss for the second quarter was

a little higher than he had expected. He said he believed banks, setting aside reserves for a broad range of problem assets in addition to foreign loans, said "this is going to be a bad quarter and let's get it behind us."

According to the FDIC's first-quarter banking profile, 2,354 of the 13,937 federally insured U.S. commercial banks were unprofitable. Although this meant that 83 percent of the banks showed a profit, the 10 largest U.S. banks all lost money.

Banks in the Southwest, hard-hit in the past two years by faltering energy prices, continued to account for about 40 percent of money-losing institutions.

Mr. Seidman said the health of Midwestern banks has been improving as the price of agricultural land stabilizes or rises slightly. Banks hold much of this land as collateral for farm loans.

Despite the second-quarter industry losses and an expected post-Depression record of 200 bank failures this year, Mr. Seidman said he expected the FDIC insurance fund roughly to break even for the year.

**U.S. Retail Sales Rise 1.3%,
Factory Output Ahead 0.3%**

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Retail sales, bolstered by a surge in demand for autos, climbed 1.3 percent in August, the biggest increase in six months, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

At the same time, the Federal Reserve reported that U.S. industrial output edged up 0.3 percent in August, the smallest increase since a 0.1 percent rise in April.

The Commerce Department said retail sales totaled \$128.6 billion in August, up \$1.6 billion from July.

It was the biggest monthly increase since a 4.8 percent jump last February. It followed revised increases of 0.5 percent in July and 1.2 percent in June.

Auto sales, spurred by incentive programs, shot up 4.5 percent last month, the biggest increase since a 13.7 percent rise in February. Excluding autos, retail sales would have risen a much more modest 0.3 percent in August.

Still, many analysts were encouraged. Earlier in the year there had been concern that high levels of consumer debt and sluggish income growth would force Americans to cut back on spending, especially for larger items.

The Federal Reserve said the August increase in industrial output followed stronger gains of 0.8 percent in July and 0.7 percent in both June and May.

Still, it marked the seventh consecutive month that industrial output had increased.

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is a single, fundamental principle: the protection of depositors' funds.

It should come as no surprise, then, that this pursuit of excellence results in considerable advantages to private banking clients, and the application of the very highest standards of excellence to the handling of your personal finances.

Republic's subsidiary in Luxembourg provides private banking clients with the protection of the stringent banking laws of that

The dedication to excellence of Republic National Bank is a natural outgrowth of the strong beliefs of its founder and principal shareholder, Edmond J. Safra.

Republic is firmly committed to such sound, traditional banking practices as diversification and the maintenance of a strong capital base.



For Republic National Bank of New York, the relentless pursuit of excellence has achieved nothing less than excellent results.

Republic has grown to be the 11th largest bank in the United States, in terms of shareholders' equity.

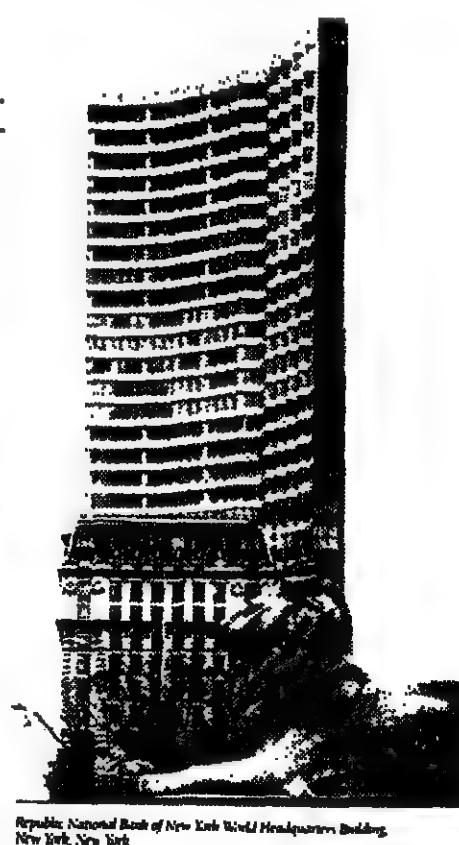
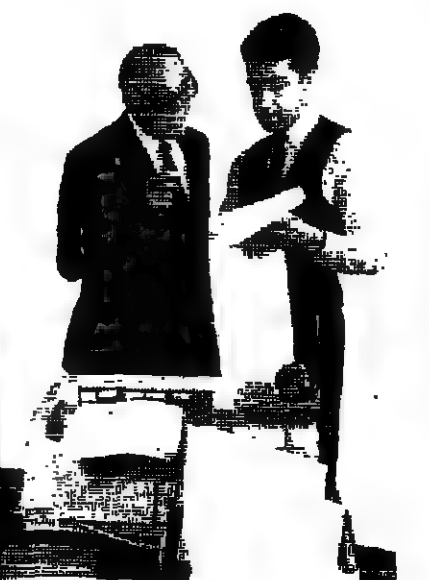
It is active in 19 countries around the world, including the important banking centers of London, Luxembourg, Milan, Paris, Hong Kong, Singapore, Montreal, Tokyo, and of course, New York.

The bank has always been highly selective in lending. It emphasizes very conservative activities, investing in safe and liquid assets and using its extensive expertise to trade profitably in precious metals, foreign exchange, bonds and bank notes. Underlying every aspect of Republic National Bank's pursuit of excellence

country, and experienced account officers who speak your language.

And Republic's expertise internationally allows you to take advantage of opportunities to better manage your investments on a global scale.

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Republic National Bank of New York Headquarters Building, New York, New York

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CITY • PUNTA DEL ESTE • RIO DE JANEIRO • SAO PAULO

FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986:
TOTAL ASSETS:
US \$168 billion
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:
US \$1.6 billion

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Becalmed Amid Trading Lull

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly lower Tuesday in moderate trading as investors consolidated positions in the absence of incentives.

"Today's trading was in a very narrow range," said Jody Fontles of Harris Bank in Chicago. "The dollar did test the upside resistance point of 1.8225 Deutsche marks and 145 yen, he said, before ending slightly lower."

The dollar closed at 1.8115 DM, down from 1.8180 DM at Monday's close. It slipped to 143.60 yen from 144.55, to 6.0450 French francs from 6.0695 and to 1.5015 Swiss francs from 1.5090.

The U.S. currency also lost ground against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6465, against \$1.6365 Monday.

In Tokyo, the financial markets were closed for the Respect for the

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Yen	Mark
Deutsche mark	1.8115	1.8115
Swiss franc	1.5015	1.5015
French franc	6.0450	6.0450
British pound	1.6465	1.6465

Source: Reuters

Aged national holiday. They will reopen Wednesday.

There was a bit of a lull with Tokyo out," Mr. Fontles said. "The market is not sure what to do next."

He said that the dollar might test the level of 1.82 DM before the release Friday of revised data on the second-quarter U.S. gross national product.

However, "G-7 will be the next critical factor in the marketplace," Mr. Fontles said, referring to the meeting in Washington later this month of the Group of Seven na-

tions: the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada.

In Europe, the dollar closed lower Tuesday as bearish sentiment resurged itself after Monday's technical rally, dealers said.

The dollar ended in London at 1.8138 DM, down from 1.8175 DM Monday, and at 144.10 yen, down from 144.55. It slipped slightly from Monday's close of 1.6420, against \$1.6358 Monday.

European dealers noted that despite bearish feeling, the dollar held up fairly well Tuesday when it dipped to critical levels. After breaking a chart point of about 1.8125 DM, it did not lose much more ground.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8176 DM, down slightly from 1.8177 DM, and in Paris at 6.066 French francs, unchanged.

(Reuters, UPI)

U.S. Trade Gap At \$41.1 Billion, Quarterly High

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. deficit on the broadest measure of trade widened to a record \$41.1 billion in the second quarter, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

That represents a \$4.3 billion increase from the revised first quarter deficit of \$36.8 billion. It previously was figured at \$37.1 billion. The previous quarterly record was \$38 billion in the last quarter of 1986.

The report tallies up nearly all U.S. trade, including merchandise, cash flows and trade in services.

The department said that imports of goods and services rose \$5.5 billion in the April to June quarter, to a total of \$138.2 billion, while exports gained just \$1 billion to reach \$100 billion.

COMMODITIES: As Prices Rise, Shortages Fail to Explain Momentum

(Continued from first finance page)

export them from Chile to Indonesia and Australia to Zambia, can expect more economic growth and a higher standard of living.

The commodity price slump of the last five years reduced many prices to their lowest levels, adjusted for inflation, since the 1930s.

The decline, which was due generally to sluggish demand in the face of lower economic growth around the world and an abundant supply of the raw materials, has caused the greatest pain in developing countries.

It is those countries whose exports are least diversified and whose economic fortunes often rise or fall with the price of a single good.

Zambia, for example, depends on copper for 85 percent of its export income. Nicaragua gets one-fourth of its export income from cotton. And one Filipino in four relies on coconut products for his income. The prices of all these products have risen, with copper up 35 percent and cotton rising 130 percent in the last 12 months.

Some industrial countries, including the United States, are also commodity exporters and feel the effects of price fluctuations. The area around Tucson, Arizona, for example, which depends on the copper industry, lost 6,000 copper-related jobs in five years as the metal fell in price.

The economies of oil-producing states in the southern and western United States have been improving, although the recovery is far from complete.

Some recent price increases are related to specific shortages. Lead and zinc production, for example, have been affected by strikes in North America.

Investors' concerns about the turmoil in the Gulf have contributed to the firming of the price of gold, considered a safe asset in troubled times, and some other commodities.

But these factors do not fully

explain what has happened. "It's gone too far to be dismissed as the result of special factors, such as strikes or droughts," said John H.K. Brunner, chief economist of Broken Hill Pty., the Australian natural resources company.

Mr. Brunner also said that the price rise was not simply a result of the decline in the value of the dollar. (Most commodities are priced in dollars.)

Prices have risen in other currencies as well, though not so dramatically as in dollar terms. The Economist index of industrial commodity prices, for example, has risen by 25.8 percent in the last year even when measured in a currency unit based on a blend of currencies.

Some economists, including Mr. Brunner, attribute the price increases in part to stockpiling by customers who are worried about price increases.

Some economists said that although the building of stockpiles led to higher prices, the climb has taken on a momentum that defies easy explanation. And expectations of further price increases become self-fulfilling as corporate customers see prices rise and rush to build their inventories even further.

By contrast, prices of food commodities have not risen. Indeed, when adjusted for exchange-rate movements, prices of food commodities such as sugar and wheat have declined.

Last week, cocoa prices dropped to their lowest level since early 1983. Moreover, most economists say that the glut of food commodities is severe.

Robert Fish, managing director of Primary Commodity Research Ltd., a London consulting firm, said that "a chronic oversupply" of leading food commodities is likely to continue, largely because of government policies that encourage overproduction by paying prices to farmers above market levels.

"There's no sign that governments, especially in the European Community, are coming to grips

with the problem," Mr. Fish said. The increase in industrial commodity prices raises some difficult policy questions for many developing countries. Some have spent the last few years trying desperately to wean their economies from dependence on a few commodities.

The Philippines, for example, has reduced its share of exports attributable to traditional commodities, such as sugar and copper, from 90 percent a decade ago to 40 percent.

The share of oil and minerals among Mexico's exports dropped from 78 percent in 1982 to a low of 38 percent in 1986. These and other developing countries must reconsider whether to move away from commodities now that prices are rising again.

So far, most intend to follow a cautious route, principally because of harsh memories of what happened during the commodity slump of 1980-86. In the giddy peak of commodity prices in 1980

and 1981, many developing countries spent lavishly and borrowed heavily. Then they found themselves in a bind: Export income plummeted, interest rates rose and banks cut back on new loans.

Crude oil prices on the spot market dropped from \$40 a barrel to less than \$8 last year. Gold dropped from \$850 an ounce to \$282. Tin plunged from \$8 a pound to \$2.50. Copper dropped from more than \$1 a pound to 56 cents. Silver slumped from a peak of \$48.70 an ounce to \$4.85.

"We can't depend on primary commodities forever, because of their wide fluctuations in price," said a trade official for Malaysia, whose commodities include rubber, palm oil, petroleum, lumber, and tin.

"Developing countries have been taught a lesson," said Mr. Villages, the Philippine economist, "and that is the dependence on a few exports is dangerous."

Oil Prices Rise in Absence Of Progress on Gulf Peace

United Press International

NEW YORK — Oil prices rose on world markets Tuesday as the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, left the Gulf after failing to persuade OPEC members Iraq and Iran to accept a cease-fire in their nearly seven-year-old war.

Analysis said prices also were supported by Kurdish guerrillas' claims that they attacked Iraqi forces and seized a district on the Turkish border near Baghdad's oil pipeline to Turkey.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, West Texas intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude, closed 9 cents higher at \$19.70 a barrel. It had reached \$19.37 at the close on speculation that the United States may win UN support for

an arms embargo against Iran to force Tehran to negotiate with Iraq.

On the European spot market, Britain's North Sea Brent crude climbed by 40 cents to \$18.60.

Analysts said Iraq is exceeding its output under its Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries quota by nearly 700,000 barrels a day to pay for the war.

"A cease-fire in the Gulf war would be a dramatic short-term negative for the oil market," said Sanford Margoshes, analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

Analysts said an end to hostilities would let Iraq and Iran produce more oil and allow other Gulf producers to step up exports without fear of attacks on their shipping.

Baker Says U.S. Was 'Late' in Addressing Trade Deficits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said the Reagan administration was "a little late" in dealing with the U.S. trade deficit, but asserted that the trade picture is improving despite last month's record \$16.47 billion deficit.

"In a speech Monday at the Institute for International Economics, he also said the Reagan administration is urging major changes in the expected congressional trade bill before it is sent to the president."

Differing bills from the House of Representatives and Senate are now being reconciled in a conference committee.

Major elements of the bills are aimed at the administration's generally hands-off attitude during the first term of the Reagan presidency to raising trade deficits and the soaring value of the U.S. dollar. The dollar made American products too expensive to compete overseas and lowered the cost of foreign goods entering the United States.

In 1985, when Mr. Baker became Treasury secretary, he reversed administration policy, leading to a more aggressive trade policy and a 41 percent drop in the dollar's value against the yen since September 1985 and a 36 percent drop against the Deutsche mark.

"For the last several years," Mr. Baker said, "no administration has worked harder than we have against subsidized imports and trade barriers abroad."

He added: "We may have been a little late in starting, but we have lacked nothing over the course of the past two-and-a-half years."

Mr. Baker said that while there were several elements of the congressional legislation that were reasonable, the proposals contain measures that could be harmful as the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, a protectionist law that is widely credited as a major factor in causing the Depression.

In particular, Mr. Baker said, the bills contain measures limiting presidential discretion in unfair trade cases that would result in "protec-

tional protectionism" that can be as harmful as statutory protectionism.

Mr. Baker said the bills are too costly, single out many special interests for protection and include a rule calling for notification of plant closures that would produce a bureaucratic nightmare for U.S. companies.

The bills also propose an increase in regulations and reporting demands that would hamper foreign investment in the United States.

The president "will not sign a bill that throws up trade barriers, tramples the delicate weave of diplomatic harmony and wrecks our vast network of commercial relationships," he said, in the closest he came to threatening an administration veto.

The administration has decided to try to cooperate with Congress in the hope of producing an acceptable trade bill.

But Mr. Baker acknowledged that continued high trade deficits "make it a little tough" for the administration to deal with Congress on the trade bill. (Reuters, WP)

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

A

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

B

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

C

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AA

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AB

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AC

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AD

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AE

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AF

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

M

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

Z

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AA

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AB

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AH

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AI

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

AJ

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

A

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

B

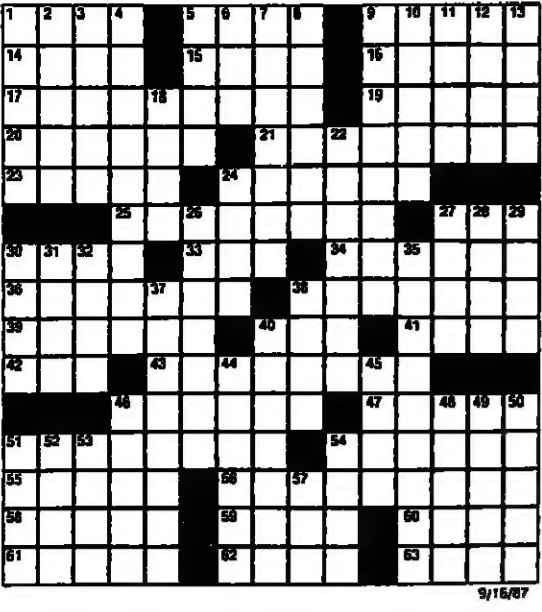
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

C

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. C/P

D

12 Month High Low Stock Div



ACROSS

1 Rock singer
5 Astronaut
9 Noddy's
14 Humdringer
15 Anderson of
16 Stoppel
17 Recommended
18 Suburban as
20 Preliminary
21 Lovely
22 Earl of Triple
23 Crown fame
24 Looked
25 Popeyed
26 Maneuvered
27 Hee follow-up
28 Name on
33 Rand of "Atlas
34 Date for hure
36 Beasts
38 Big Red of
39 "my Lou"
40 Rhine feeder
41 Sell
42 Owns
43 Slide
46 Des... Iowa
47 Bay window

DOWN

1 Nanny and
2 Hindu god of
3 British
4 An event won
5 Boohoo
6 Home site
7 Left on the
8 High noon
9 Took a part
10 Footloose
11 "Three men in
12 Cubicle

13 Swiss painter
18 Singer Laine
22 A spice
24 "The... the
26 Of heat
27 Joe Palooka's
28 Bates or King
29 Promise
30 Long-running
31 "My Way"
32 Reformer
33 Dukakis and
37 Barriester
38 Marbles
40 Patriotic song
44 Street sign
45 Ancient
46 Lone Ranger
48 Nanook's place
49 Presbyter
50 Flower in
51 Start of a
52 Valley of the
53 Kukla friend
57 Done, for short
57 Aviv

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAXIO

TUCOL

BOUFLE

JERIGG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BARON GAULZE SLEEPY MUSCLE
Answer: Another name for a credit card — A BUY PASS

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Albania	18	14	15	18	14
Algeria	18	14	15	18	14
Andorra	18	14	15	18	14
Austria	18	14	15	18	14
Bulgaria	18	14	15	18	14
Czechoslovakia	18	14	15	18	14
Denmark	18	14	15	18	14
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Soviet Union	18	14	15	18	14
Spain	18	14	15	18	14
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Turkey	18	14	15	18	14
U.S.S.R.	18	14	15	18	14
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AFRICA	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	18	14	15	18	14
Angola	18	14	15	18	14
Benin	18	14	15	18	14
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Cameroon	18	14	15	18	14
Cape Verde	18	14	15	18	14
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West Virginia	18	14	15	18	14
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WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNING: STORM, FRANKFURT: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); LONDON: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); MADRID: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); PARIS: CLOUDY, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); ROME: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); TEL AVIV: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); MOSCOW: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); TOKYO: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); SYDNEY: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); AUCKLAND: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); WELLINGTON: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); DUBLIN: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); BRISBANE: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); PERTH: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); ADELAIDE: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); MELBOURNE: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); SYDNEY: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); AUCKLAND: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); WELLINGTON: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); DUBLIN: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); BRISBANE: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); PERTH: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); ADELAIDE: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); MELBOURNE: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); SYDNEY: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); AUCKLAND: RAIN, TUESDAY 20-24 (14-17); 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SPORTS

Lendl's 3d U.S. Open Title Is the Longest Time Coming

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK — When it finally ended Monday evening, many hours after it began, Ivan Lendl finally outlasted Mats Wilander to win his third straight U.S. Open championship, giving him a check for \$250,000. No one could say he didn't work hard for the money. In the longest match in the 107 years that have played this tournament, Lendl beat Wilander, 6-7 (6-7), 6-0, 7-6 (4-6), 6-4, in a marathon memorable for its length—4 hours, 47 minutes and there was no fifth set—more than anything else.

To put the length of this match into some perspective, consider this: during his straight set victories in the last two finals here, Lendl played a total of 4 hours, 41 minutes. In fact, Lendl and Wilander played for 40 minutes longer than Martina Navratilova did Monday in winning two doubles matches to become the third person in the 20 years of open tennis to win a triple crown at a major tournament: the singles, doubles and mixed doubles.

First, she and Pam Shriver had to come from down a set and 1-4 down to beat Kathy Jordan and Elizabeth Smylie, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, avenging a loss in the 1985 Wimbledon final that denied Navratilova a triple threat.

Next, in mixed doubles, in a final as dramatic as any in the tournament, Navratilova and Emilio Sanchez beat Paul Ammon and Betsy Nagelsen, 6-4, 6-7 (8-6), 7-6 (14-12). During the last set, de breaker, Navratilova and Sanchez missed six chances at match point, on one of which Nagelsen aces Sanchez, the Spaniard whiffing as he

swung at a forehand return. On the seventh match point, Navratilova punched a forehand volley down the middle, then leaped into Sanchez's arms.

"The triple was on my mind the whole time," she said. "I was really, really nervous... I've been so close so many times, it feels great to get it."

Navratilova became the first person since Billie Jean King at Wimbledon in 1973, and the first in this tournament since Margaret Court in 1970, to win a triple.

The brief, aggressive play set in both doubles matches was in striking contrast to the men's match. Lendl and Wilander needed 4 hours, 23 minutes to finish four sets in the French Open final this year. But no one imagined they could somehow play longer here. "When I play Lendl I can't go for my shots and hit the ball as hard as I can," Wilander said. "Because if I do, he'll just hit it back harder."

He stayed back most of the time, content to allow the rallies to last for more than 30 hits on numerous occasions. Lendl, who gets to the net now when he needs to, didn't want to come in unless he had to. So while Dan Rattner undoubtedly turned because his night's newscast on CBS television was threatened, Lendl and Wilander just fiddled.

What was most memorable about this endless day's journey into night was the sight of the two players sailing themselves to the base line, the ball going back and forth forever. Most of the time both acted as if the only way to find the net would be with a road map.

Not that there wasn't some brilliant tennis. Put the No. 1 and No. 3 players on a court for almost five hours and they

are bound to hit some remarkable shots. Most notably, Lendl, facing two set points in the third set, came up with four straight huge first serves, then played a terrific backhand, to finally gain a tenuous hold on the match.

"I was very lucky to come up with those serves then," he said. "After the first set I felt like I was out of juice, but then Mats missed some shots and I got the second set easily. Obviously it was very important that I won the third set."

Lendl said that he had been ill the last few days and would have definitely in the semifinals had this not been a Grand Slam event. "At times I felt terrible out there, at others I felt O.K.," he said. "I was trying to stay emotionally pumped up because if I had gone down emotionally, I probably would have lost."

Wilander won the first set after 92 minutes—16 minutes more than the entire women's final took. Lendl blew through the second set, losing just four points.

As often happens in a match like this, the third set was decisive. Neither player could take command. Lendl broke to start the set, Wilander broke back. They traded breaks again. Each time Lendl took the lead, Wilander came back. He broke to 4-1 in a marathon game after Lendl saved four break points. Both held for 5-5, then Wilander held for 6-5. A few minutes later, he ripped a backhand pass down the line to put Lendl in a 15-40, two-set-point hole. Once, Lendl would have folded in such a situation.

This time an ace saved one set point, then he crushed another serve. Wilander got it back and Lendl tapped a volley that was good, although barely. He boomed two more winners to finish the game, then raced to a 4-0 lead in the tie

breaker. Wilander closed to 5-4, but Lendl came up with two more big serves, the second an ace, and had the set.

"It was very disappointing to lose that set because I somehow always felt ahead," Wilander said. "I had so many break points on him and set points, too. If I had won that set, I would have had lots of confidence."

By the time they had reached 4-5, Lendl, in the fourth set, duck was falling, the lights were on and a fifth set might have taken until Thursday. Wilander double-faulted to put Lendl at match point. But he came back with a big serve and, when Lendl missed an overhead, Wilander was a point from 5-5. He never got there, because Lendl came up with two gorgeous returns.

"When he got to game point after I had match point I thought, 'Oh, no, don't let it get away now after so much work,'" Lendl said. "I really didn't think I was going to win the match."

He did though. Wilander served and Lendl chipped a backhand return down the line. Wilander watched it, hoping it would go wide. It didn't. Lendl threw up his arms in exhausted elation. The match had taken 33 minutes longer than the previous record final, when John McEnroe needed 4:14 to beat Bjorn Borg in 1980, and 30 minutes longer than the longest match in tournament history: Brad Gilbert and Boris Becker this year. Both were five-setters.

"If someone had told me after I lost my third open final three years ago that I would win it three times I would have thought they were crazy," Lendl said. "Maybe if I win 15 in a row, the crowd will like me."

He smiled wanly, too tired to do anything more.



Mats Wilander swung and swung but could not get the breakthrough points he needed in the 4 hour, 47 minute men's final at the U.S. Open.

Not-Super Giants Humbled by Bears

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Staff Writer

CHICAGO — The big game, the winner of Super Bowl XXI, often talked about as if it were a Super Bowl in itself, was a bust. The Chicago Bears beat the New York Giants, 34-19, Monday night, and they dominated the game more than the score would indicate. They outplayed a team that had finished last season with 12 straight victories, nine in the regular season and three in the playoffs.

This time, when the Giants had the ball, the Bears overwhelmed them with a defense that produced eight sacks for 53 yards. When the Bears had the ball, they blocked well and Mike Tomczak struck with long passes.

The Giants trailed, 31-13, in the fourth quarter before their offense scored. That five-yard touchdown came as Phil Simms passed on four straight plays to Stacy Robinson in the end zone, with the first three passes were knocked away.

The Giants started as if they would run away with the game. The crowd of 63,704 in Soldier Field was fevered when they took the opening kickoff and drove 66 yards to the Bears' 10-yard line. There, Simms was sacked by Todd Bell and fumbled, and Wilbur Marshall recovered for the Bears.

"They looked like an awesome team at that point," said the Bears' coach, Mike Ditka. "But I don't think the momentum ever turned. I just think our defense got them out of such."

That was putting it mildly. From their 4-3 defense, the Bears put fierce pressure on Simms. The linebackers—Marshall and Otis Singletary on the outside and Mike Singletary in the middle—often blitzed Marshall and Singletary had two sacks each and Wilson one.

Even so, the Giants scored first. Four plays after Simms' fumble, Bryan Wagner of the Bears punted from his 16. The center snap was high, Erik Howard blocked it kick and Tom Flynn fell on the ball in the end zone for a touchdown.

After that, the Giants regrouped. Their next touchdown came on Terry Kinard's 70-yard interception return, one of the best plays of Tomczak.

In the third quarter, in a span of 2 minutes, 9 seconds, Tomczak broke up a close game with touch-down passes of 13 yards to Ron McKinnon and 56 yards to Willie Gault. The Bears also scored on Dennis McKinnon's 94-yard punt return, a club record; Tomczak's one-foot sneak and Kevin Butler's field goal of 24 and 25 yards.

Tomczak finished with 20 com-



Phil Simms, the Giants' quarterback, was downed and nearly knocked out by the Bears' Dan Hampton and Richard Dent.

It's a Wild Night for Major League Baseball

Jays Hit 10 Homers Against Orioles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Toronto Blue Jays hit a major-league record 10 home runs Monday night as they geared up for their American League East Division pennant drive with an 18-3 rout of the Baltimore Orioles.

The Blue Jays remained tied for first place in the East with the Detroit Tigers, who beat the Boston Red Sox. The Blue Jays and Tigers meet seven more times this season.

The Blue Jays' Ernie Whitte hit three homers and batted in five runs, and George Bell and Rance Mullins each hit two homers as the Blue Jays broke the previous record of eight, attained by eight clubs. Rob Ducey hit a three-run homer for the Orioles, and that tied the major-league record of 11, accomplished seven times.

"I'm on cloud nine," Whitte said. "Maybe one day when I'm talking to my grandchildren I can tell them a story about the night we broke the record."

In their last 12 games the Blue Jays have scored 78 runs, an average of 6.5 a game, and are 9-3 in that span. They play host to the Tigers for a four-game series beginning Sept. 24, then close out the season with a three-game series in Detroit.

Lloyd Moseby also hit a two-run homer for Toronto, while Bert's two, each with the bases empty, raised his

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

season totals to 45 homers and 122 RBI, both tops in the major leagues.

Another record ended quietly when Cal Ripken Jr. of the Orioles was taken out of the game in the bottom of the eighth. That halted his streak of 8,233 consecutive innings played, in his 908th straight game.

"I want to get everybody to stop writing" about the streak, said his father, and the Orioles' manager, Cal Ripken Sr.

The consecutive innings streak, believed to be the longest in major-league history, began June 5, 1982, in Minnesota. Ripken's streak of 908 consecutive games would continue Tuesday, his father said.

Figures 3, Red Sox 0. In Detroit, Kirk Gibson hit a one-out, fifth-inning sacrifice fly to score a run and twice threw out Spike Owen at the plate to help beat Boston. Doyle Alexander ran his record to 6-0 for the Tigers, pitching seven innings.

Brewers 6, Yankees 4. In New York, Dave Stapleton, aided by two inning-ending double plays and homers from Ernest Riles and Dale Sveum, won his major-league debut for Milwaukee.

White Sox 2, Twins 2. In Chicago, Dave LaPoint and Bob James hit Minnesota to five hits and Greg Walker drove in four runs with a fifth-inning single against California.

Rangers 2, Athletics 1. In Arlington, Texas, Darrell Porter walked with two out and the bases loaded in the home 11th to beat Oakland.

Indians 11, Mariners 8. In Seattle, Brock Jacoby drove in three runs and Jay Bell hit a two-run homer for Cleveland to help offset three homers by Mickey Brantley.

Royals 8, Angels 5. In Kansas City, Steve Balboni hit a three-run homer and Bill Pecota broke a tie with a fifth-inning single against California.

Reds 3, Pirates 2. In San Francisco, Jose Uribe's homer, his fourth this year, beat San Diego with one out in the bottom of the ninth.

Brewers 3, Reds 2. In Atlanta, Albert Hall doubled in Ken Griffey with the go-ahead run against Cincinnati in the seventh inning.

Astros 8, Dodgers 1. In Los Angeles, Kevin Bass drove in four runs and rookie Gerald Young stole four bases to help Nolan Ryan win his third straight. Ryan struck out nine, to again take the major league lead.

Expos 6, Pirates 4. In Pittsburgh, Hideo Nomo doubled in two runs with two out in the 14th to put Montreal within two games of the lead.

Giants 4, Padres 3. In San Francisco, Jose Uribe's homer, his fourth this year, beat San Diego with one out in the bottom of the ninth.

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There'll Be Some First-Class Acts Wednesday, but Not by UEFA

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — So who governs soccer anyway? The Union of European Football Associations, or UEFA, likes to project itself as lord and master of its territories, but this week's European Cup first-round matches fell under a higher influence, one that no fine or ban could be slapped on.

Real Madrid versus Napoli will be not only the most but the forbidden fruit of Wednesday's games. A classic that nobody can try to watch.

UEFA, although it tried to prevent such moored giants as these from meeting so early in the tournament, got the formula wrong when it drew up seedings and the two major attractions were placed in the same draw. Not only that, UEFA ruled that Real Madrid's next home match must be played without spectators, or television, as punishment for its notorious Ultra Sur followers. More on this later. First consider the cost of a blackout at Barcelona stadium.

We would be unable to see a Madrid team that has shattered Spanish scoring records playing against a Neapolitan squad led by Diego Maradona and Carlos Maradona, who is the world's most talented, sometimes most fiery, player. Having won the World Cup, having galvanized Napoli to its first Italian championship, the Argentine's heart is set on the European Cup. To help him, Napoli imported Carrera, the deadliest shot in Brazil. But merging prima donna egos takes time, so

although Napoli won Sunday's opening league game in Coppa, Salvatore Bagni scored the only goal.

Real Madrid, by contrast, has smashed 18 goals in three league matches. Seven were scored against Zaragoza last Sunday, with Emilio Butragueño leading the chase. His blend of explosion and self-control is irrefragable. In the words of teammate Miguel Gonzalez, a.k.a. Michel: "The best thing about Emilio, apart from his speed, is his cold blood."

Butragueño, who is affectionately called *El Buitre*, the Vulture, constantly embarrasses those Madrid experts who once told him to go sell perfume, like his father. Come Wednesday, Naples might wish that Butragueño had done so. Or that he is as head-bashed as Hugo Sanchez, his Real Madrid teammate. Sanchez outpaces even Butragueño, but has been suspended. And Real's third striker, the Argentine Jorge Valdano, has not recovered from hepatitis. But he has been spying on Napoli to assess how his pal Maradona is getting along with Carrera.

Still, Madrid has a wily old standby, Carlos Santillana, who may not be 35, go 90 minutes, but remains an instinctive goal scorer. Not that his club needs a pensioner's contribution: Michel, Rafael Gallego, Ricardo Gordillo and Milan Jankovic are all clipping in goals from midfield, and a defense improved by the 31.5-million import, Miguel Tendillo from Murcia, sends up Chendo to score from fullback.

But, and it is a big but, Real will be without a potent force Wednesday. Over recent European campaigns, the masked Bernabeu crowds have inspired some as-

tonishing home scores. This time the house will be empty. No one but journalists and a couple dozen television engineers will be admitted.

Against a less potent opponent, one match without this home support would have been a mild rebuke (although the Real's next "home" game is to be played more than 200 miles from home). The Ultra Sur, however, has been a law unto themselves for years, an intimidating mob that the club has refused to shut out. And, although one of the wealthiest clubs in the world, it has refused to install closed circuit television surveillance to help quell spectator violence.

But there will be cameras in Bernabeu on Wednesday, because UEFA's soft line on Real Madrid has taken the financial sting out of its punishment. The penalty, remember, was to be a blackout. But that would have sent an enormous amount of money in television rights down the disciplinary drain. On appeal, UEFA dropped its objection, and now awaits its out from television.

Of course, UEFA is only thinking of all of us who want to see the big match, and I'll admit that I would like to miss it. But more importantly, 56,000 Napoli fans paying for season tickets have every right to view the match. Some have waited a lifetime to cheer on Naples in the European Cup. And, although Maradona and Carrera may work some magic, this could be a hell of a good night to Naples because of UEFA's meddling. It went wrong because history is part of the formula, and Napoli was nothing before Maradona.

Still, if one Italian club will play to empty house, another is guaranteed a stadium bursting at the seams. Atalanta, in the Cup Winners' Cup tournament, travels to a place called Merthyr Tydfil, built on the bygone coal prosperity of Wales. Merthyr plays in a minor league but that banished land of England, but its part-timers were the Welsh Cup, while Atalanta is in the tournament despite losing the Italian Cup final to Napoli.

Imagine the fervor in Welsh valleys. Since World War I, Merthyr has been home to Italian settlers, such as the café owner Vincenzo Merthyr, who swears there is no conflict of loyalties. "Never," says Frank Vincenzo, whose Italian comes with a Welsh lilt. "I shall shout for Merthyr." He will be flanked by 10,000 other spectators in Porthkerry Park, which has cost £150,000 (\$245,000) to be improved to meet UEFA standards.

Atalanta has the luck of the Italians. Like Real Madrid, Merthyr has lost a leading goal scorer, Bob Latchford, who once used his considerable height and power for the betterment of England and Everton. But, at 36, his scoring ability has been diminished by a nasty groin strain.

Which is a pity. His missing partner, David Whibley, scored 61 times last season with Big Bob at his side, and few feel that was David has the strength to take on those Italians by his lonesome. Not that Merthyr is leaving it all to Whibley: The VIPs at Wednesday's game will be the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cardiff and the Church of Wales Bishop of Llandaff.

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SCOREBOARD

Football

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	T
New England	1	0	0
N.Y. Jets	1	0	0
Buffalo	1	0	0
Indianapolis	1	0	0
Miami	1	0	0
Chicago	1	0	0
Pittsburgh	1	0	0
Cleveland	1	0	0
Denver	1	0	0
Kansas City	1	0	0
L.A. Raiders	1	0	0
San Diego	1	0	0
Seattle	1	0	0
NATIONAL CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	T
St. Louis	1	0	0
Washington	1	0	0
Dallas	1	0	0
N.Y. Giants	1	0	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0
Chicago	1	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0
Tampa Bay	1	0	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0
Green Bay	1	0	0
New Orleans	1	0	0
Atlanta	1	0	0
L.A. Rams	1	0	0
San Francisco	1	0	0

College Top 20s

The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll (first-place votes in parentheses, season records, last week's position)			
Team	W-L	Record	Pos.
1. Oklahoma (24)	5-0	12-0	1
2. Nebraska (24)	5-0	12-0	2
3. Auburn (24)	5-0	12-0	3
4. LSU (24)	5-0	12-0	4
5. Ohio State (24)	5-0	12-0	5
6. Miami, Fla. (24)	5-0	12-0	6
7. Florida State (24)	5-0	12-0	7
8. Clemson (24)	5-0	12-0	8
9. Notre Dame (24)	5-0	12-0	9
10. Washington (24)	5-0	12-0	10
11. Arkansas (24)	5-0	12-0	11
12. UCLA (24)	5-0	12-0	12
13. Tennessee (24)	5-0	12-0	13
14. Arizona State (24)	5-0	12-0	14
15. Pittsburgh (24)	5-0	12-0	15
16. Michigan St. (24)	5-0	12-0	16
17. Georgia (24)	5-0	12-0	17
18. Penn State (24)	5-0	12-0	18
19. Miami (24)	5-0	12-0	19
20. Texas Tech (24)	5-0	12-0	20

Monday's Line Scores

Team	W-L	Record	Pos.
1. Oklahoma (24)	5-0	12-0	1
2. Nebraska (24)	5-0	12-0	2
3. Auburn (24)	5-0	12-0	3
4. LSU (24)	5-0	12-0	4
5. Ohio State (24)	5-0	12-0	5
6. Miami, Fla. (24)	5-0	12-0	6
7. Florida State (24)	5-0	12-0	7
8. Clemson (24)	5-0	12-0	8
9. Notre Dame (24)	5-0	12-0	9
10. Washington (24)	5-0	12-0	10
11. Arkansas (24)	5-0	12-0	11
12. UCLA (24)	5-0	12-0	12
13. Tennessee (24)	5-0	12-0	13
14. Arizona State (24)	5-0	12-0	14
15. Pittsburgh (24)	5-0	12-0	15
16. Michigan St. (24)	5-0	12-0	16
17. Georgia (24)	5-0	12-0	17
18. Penn State (24)	5-0	12-0	18
19. Miami (24)	5-0	12-0	19
20. Texas Tech (24)	5-0	12-0	20

Baseball

Team	W-L	Record	Pos.
1. Toronto	5-0	12-0	1
2. Detroit	5-0	12-0	2
3. Cleveland	5-0	12-0	3
4. Baltimore	5-0	12-0	4
5. Kansas City	5-0	12-0	5
6. Chicago	5-0	12-0	6
7. St. Louis	5-0	12-0	7
8. Milwaukee	5-0	12-0	8
9. Pittsburgh	5-0	12-0	9
10. Cincinnati	5-0	12-0	10
11. Philadelphia	5-0	12-0	11
12. New York	5-0	12-0	12
13. Los Angeles	5-0	12-0	13
14. San Francisco	5-0	12-0	14
15. Houston	5-0	12-0	15
16. Seattle	5-0	12-0	16
17. San Diego	5-0	12-0	17

Overcoming the Gore

Three professors were awarded \$170,000 prizes Tuesday in Milan by the International Balzan Foundation for outstanding research in psychology, anthropology and medieval history. An American, Jerome Seymour Bruner, 71, a Harvard professor, was cited for work involving human psychology. Also honored were a South African professor, Phillip V. Tobias, for his studies in anthropology, and Sir Richard William Southern of Britain for medieval history.

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